FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been delivered since our last notice:

By Nash, C. J. In Barnes v. Harris, from Rockingham, affirming the judgment. Also, in Scott v. Bumingham, from Anson, reversing the judgment. Also, in Brooks v. Stinson, from Randolph, affirming the judgment. Also, in Ewart v. Holcombe, from Cherokee, affirming the judgment. Also, in Smith v. Fortescue, in Equity, from Hyde, directing a decree for plaintiff against Fortescue, and dismissing bill as to Slade and Warner.

By Person, J. In Den ex dem Roach v. Knight, from Pasquotank, judgment below reversed, and judgment here for the defendant on the case agreed. Also, in Kissam v. Gaylord, from Washington, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Spruill v. Davenport, from Washington, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Clegon v. Wilson, in Equity, from Washington, dismissing the bill. Also, in Fisher v. Worth, in Equity, from Guilford, dismissing the bill.

By Battle, J. In Den ex dem Gilliam v. Moore, from Bertie, affirming the judgment. Also, in Harrison v. Simmons, from Washington, affirming the judgment. Also, in Harrison v. Pender, from Washington, affirming the judgment. Also, in Mallery v. Mallory, in Equity, from Granville, dismissing the bill with costs, but without prejudice. Also, in Hussey v. Rountree, from Edgecombe, awarding a *venire de novo*.—*Ral. Reg.*

We copy the following account of an "Extraordinary Case" for the purpose of directing to it the attention of our numerous readers in Anson county. We presume the whole story is a fiction:—

Extraordinary Case—Remarkable Devotion of a Mistress to her Slave.—We have recently heard the particulars of a very strange history, one of the strangest which the working of the "peculiar institution" has yet brought to light.—We have heard of masters belonging to their slaves, but we never before heard of a slaveholder running away with his slave in order to give him his liberty. The following are the particulars:

Nancy—a few years since a bright-eyed mulatto woman, the slave of a gentleman residing in Anson county, North Carolina, fled to the free States, which, after unusual hardships, and the exercise of more heroism than is generally attributed to her race, she succeeded in reaching. She left behind a husband, who was also a slave, belonging to a Mrs. K., of the same county. To this husband Nancy was strongly attached; and though she was well situated in this State, could give hers ff no peace until she had resolved to return and attempt his rescue.

The long and weary journey to her old home was made on foot, and by night. Arrived near the residence of her husband's mistress, she lay concealed for more than a week in the mountains, before she could safely procure an interview. He dared not risk the attempt to flee, and it was several weeks before this black Macbeth's courage could be "screwed to the sticking"—or rather to the running—"point." At last he fled, and had nearly reached the Cumberland gap, when he was overtaken and captured.

His mistress, by the way, was willing he should escape, but she was in fear of her heirs, who insisted were the parties that chased and captured the slave. Nancy escaped and returned here. The aged mistress of the fugitive was so affected by the devotion of Nancy and the desire of the husband to be reunited, that she conceived the strange idea of herself running off with her own slave for the purpose of bringing him to a free State.

The preparations were made with the greatest secrecy and carried out with so much skill and prudence that she succeeded, and lately passed through this city, on her way to the residence of Nancy, who is now living with her husband. The old lady left what property she had, besides this slave, in North Carolina, and has made no attempt to regain it; she is now permanently settled in this State, and is supported by the charity of her neighbors.

Our informant, whom we met yesterday, was on his way from the South to the residence of Mrs. K. thinks that there will still be an effort to regain possession of the slaves.

Cincinnati Gaz. of 9th.

The first lot of Naval Stores by the Manchester Railroad arrived here on Saturday last, to Wm. A. Gwyer. We may hereafter expect a largely increasing supply from that quarter.

Wilmington Journal.

Accident on the Railroad.—We learn that while the train yesterday was on its way up to Weldon, an accident occurred to the engine by the breaking of one of the eccentric rods, by which the cars were detained and did not arrive at Weldon until about one o'clock this morning, some three hours after its time. We have not learned at what point on the Road the accident occurred. In consequence of this, the train coming South this morning did not arrive until a little after ten.

Wil. Journal.

Advance in Nails.—There has been another advance in the price of nails. The prices here are firm, with sales at $4,50 for ten d's, with the prospect of still further advance. At Baltimore we note sales at $5,50, assorted sizes, from 4 to 10d.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1853.

MR. BADGER'S NOMINATION.—We regret to state that the nomination of Mr. Badger to the Supreme Court Judgeship was laid on the table, on Friday last, till the 4th of March,—in other words rejected—by a vote of 26 to 25. Two Senators, (Clemens of Ala. and Sebastian of Ark.) who are said to have been favorable to the nomination, were absent. We suppose, however, that they were absent because they would not vote against Mr. Badger, and yet were unwilling to vote for him, in the face of the hostility of their section of the country, where the feeling was very strong against the appointment of a Judge residing out of the Circuit.

The vote is a most honorable testimonial to the standing of Mr. Badger as a gentleman and a jurist. In a body two-thirds of whom are his political opponents, a majority were anxious to confer on him the highest office but one in the country—and indeed when we consider its life tenure, and the momentous questions which are every day decided in that tribunal of last resort, we can scarcely deem it second to any in dignity, in honor, and in responsibility. There is no doubt that he would have been confirmed if the vacancy had existed in the Circuit of his residence.

It is but right to add, that we have heard from various quarters, strong regrets expressed at the possible vacation of his seat in the Senate. His constituents generally have learned to look at his courteous, liberal, and statesmanlike course in that body with a natural pride and pleasure, and have felt both that he should leave it for any other position. Whilst we sympathize most fully in their estimate of Mr. Badger's services in the Senate, we yet hoped that he would have filled a position probably more congenial to his feelings and pursuits, and in which he could serve his country even more effectually.

THE CABINET.—We learn that the Hon. J. C. Dobbin left here on Tuesday last, for Washington City. We have no positive information that Mr. Dobbin is to be a member of Gen. Pierce's Cabinet; but feel assured that such is the fact.

A HOAX.—We fear that some one in Raleigh mistook St. Valentine's Day for All Fool's Day, for we find in several of our northern papers telegraphic despatches, all dated "Raleigh, Feb'y 14," some of which state that "the Governor has appointed Jas. C. Dobbin Senator in place of Mr. Mangum;" others that "the Democrats of N. C. have nominated Jas. C. Dobbin for Senator in place of Mr. Mangum;" and another that "the Democratic members of the Legislature, in caucus, have nominated Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin as their candidate for Senator in place of Mr. Mangum."

COL. JOHN H. WHEELER.—We find in the last Salisbury Watchman the following paragraph:

"*Senator.*—It is rumored here this week, that Col. J. H. Wheeler has received the appointment of U. S. Senator to fill the vacancy which will occur on the expiration of Mr. Mangum's term. We do not place much confidence in the report, though the authority would seem to leave no room to doubt."

Gov. Reid is scarcely simpleton enough for *that*, we think. But wonders will never cease, and we may yet have to write, Col. John H. Wheeler, U. S. S. N. C. M. N. I. W. C. U. S. S. If so it will be "like master, like man." Reid, Governor, and Wheeler, Senator! A great team!

The manner in which the Salisbury Watchman states its "authority" for the reported appointment of this person to the U. S. Senate, leads to the belief that Col. Wheeler himself is that authority. In any other view, the story is utterly incredible.

It may be, that Gov. Reid, intending to nominate Wheeler to the Council of State which meets this day at Raleigh, has notified him of that intention. If so, and if the Council should concur, Wheeler will doubtless be on hand on the 4th of March to receive his commission, which will of course not be issued till that day. Then the question will arise in the Senate whether such an appointment is constitutional.

What can induce Gov. Reid to think of an individual so every way insignificant for so high an office? Has the Governor himself an eye on the place? He well knows that even if the Senate should allow Wheeler to take a seat (which is not at all probable,) the next Legislature will reject him, and then—who knows but that the Governor, whose term will then expire, may be elected?

The Raleigh Register revives the following auto-biography of the rumored appointee, taken from Wheeler's Hist. of N. C., pp. 209, 210.

"*Last* and *least*, this county is the birth-place of the author of these sketches. His grandfather came from New Jersey, near Elizabethtown, served in the Revolutionary war, was a physician by profession, and died in Northampton County, near Murfreesborough, in 1844, where he lies buried. * * * * * * *

The author was born 2d August, 1806, in the town of Murfreesborough, and was prepared for college by Rev. Jonathan Otis Freeman. He entered the Columbian College, District of Columbia, in 1821, and took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1826; read law with late Chief-Justice Taylor, and was licensed in 1827. In 1828 he received the degree of A. M. at Chapel Hill. In 1827 elected to the House of Commons, in which he served continuously until 1830, when he was a candidate for Congress, in the Edenton District, and *defeated* by Hon. Wm. B. Shepard.

In 1831 he was appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Clerk of the board of Commissioners under the Convention with France, which board consisted of Hon. George W. Campbell, of Tennessee; Hon. John K. Kane, of Philadelphia: and Hon. R. M. Saunders, of North Carolina. These names show the importance of their functions, to which he was a humble adjunct. At the end of three years the commission expired; the Commissioners voluntarily tendered him a letter of thanks for his faithful conduct.

In January, 1837, he was appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Superintendent of the Mint at Charlotte, which he held until 1841.

In 1842, at a Convention of the Democratic party of Mecklenburg, he was nominated as a candidate for the House of Commons. This, by letter from Raleigh, was declined, as he was about to remove to Beattie's Ford, in Lincoln County, where he now resides.

In 1842 he was elected Treasurer of the State, and, in 1844, was succeeded by Maj. Charles L. Hinton, since which he has been laboriously employed in collecting materials for the history of the State."

We heartily endorse every word of the following article from the Raleigh Star. We trust that no Legislature in North Carolina will ever take so suicidal a step as the granting of such a charter:—

IT MUST NOT BE.

The idea of connecting the Danville Railroad with the town of Charlotte, is, we regret to learn, still entertained by some of our *own* citizens!—To do this, it is contemplated to effect a junction with the North Carolina Railroad at Greensborough. The State would thus be bisected in the middle by a *Virginia* road, which would greatly injure, if not totally ruin that great *State* work, the central road. It would draw off the travel and freight coming from the South and West, and leave the Central Road to rot, and the hopes and money of the State and her citizens so bountifully bestowed upon it, to be blasted and lost forever. It must not, it cannot be so. In the name of the people of the West, who have long and ardently desired, and are now flattered with, a business communication with the people and markets of the East; in the name of the people of the East, who have struggled to secure the trade and enjoy the benefits of commercial and social intercourse with their fellow citizens in the interior and western portions of the State; in the name of the people of the centre, whose hopes and interests are bound to the success of our own great *State* work; in the name of the capitalists, who have patriotically invested their means in this important enterprise; in the name of the patriotic portion of our people, who, though not immediately interested in the work, from considerations of State pride, magnanimously gave it their support and cheerfully submit to be taxed for its accomplishment; in the name of the *State*, whose benign and liberal spirit has led her to make a large appropriation to consolidate the interests, the energies, the feelings and the affections of her children; in the name of the bright prospects which have dawned upon us, promising prosperity, wealth, happiness and contentment to our people; and in the name of all that affects the greatness and glory that await the good old North State, we most earnestly and solemnly protest against the contemplated connection. There are powerful, weighty, unanswerable reasons against the mad, mischievous, destructive measure.

At a meeting of the Fayetteville and Raleigh Joint Stock Plank Road Company, held on Tuesday, the charter granted by the late Legislature was accepted, and the Joint Stock Company was merged in the incorporated Company, under the name of the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road Company.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors: Henry Elliot, Col. Archi'd S. McNeill, John C. Williams, J. W. Pearce, Jas. W. Strange, Jas. Banks, and Archi'd McLean. The President will be appointed by the Directors.

The Road was located from Kingsbury, (to which place it is completed,) to McNeill's Ferry, to run by Hodges's Spring, with a view to a Branch to Summerville.

PLANK ROAD AT SALISBURY.—At a late meeting of the Salisbury and Taylorsville Plank Road Company, resolutions were adopted in favor of a road from Salisbury to Albemarle, to connect there with the Fayetteville and the Cheraw roads; of another from Salisbury to Mocksville, with a view to its extension to Wilkesborough; and of the Uwharie and Yadkin road, from the F. & W. road, near Ashborough, to Salisbury.

A liberal scheme of works, which we trust will be liberally sustained.

IMPROVEMENT OF PROPERTY IN SALISBURY.—A writer in the Salisbury Whig says that the value of property in that place has suddenly doubled, and in some instances, many times multiplied. He gives a list of eight lots, which were sold some years ago for an aggregate of $6,450, and which have been recently sold for $15,240; a rise of 150 per cent.

The fact that the Central rail road will pass through Salisbury is undoubtedly the main cause of this change.

NORTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY.—We learn from the University Magazine that the Trustees of the University have resolved to establish in connection with the College "a School for the application of Science to the Arts," and for that purpose have established two new Professorships, one of Civil Engineering, and one of Agricultural Chemistry, to be opened on the first of January, 1854.

The Professorship of Civil Engineering has been given to Mr. Charles Phillips, for some years past Tutor of Mathematics. That of Agricultural Chemistry to Mr. B. S. Hedrick, of Davidson County.

By the last accounts from California we learn, that so great has been the scarcity of provisions in the mining districts that in some places flour has been sold at $1 50 per lb.

DECLINE IN IRON.—Late English papers state, that Iron speculations have received a check.—There had been a decline in Scotch pigs, in a fortnight, from 73s. to 60s., these being the highest and lowest quotations.

BISHOP IVES.—Some excessively squeamish individual in the Wilmington Herald is grievously troubled because Bishop Ives's recent course has been attributed to constitutional insanity. As this paper among others has so spoken of it, we may reply, that the Bishop himself, at the Convention of 1851, plainly gave the same reason for it; and we, and all whom we have ever heard speak of it, have considered it the most charitable (if not the only charitable) view that could possibly be taken of his course. The writer appears to have too strong a sympathy for Bishop Ives to reproach *him* for his own statement; but he is *charitable* enough to speak of others who adopt the Bishop's idea in the following terms:

"To me it seems not the expression of regret and proper reprehension, but a vein of malicious puerility, a narrowness of thought, emanating from hearts void of that charity which never faileth."

There's a specimen of a heart *not* void of charity, we suppose!

LATE FROM EUROPE.—The Niagara brings Liverpool dates to the 29th ult. Among her passengers is Chevalier Hulsemann, Austrian Minister to the U. S.

Cotton had advanced about ¼d. Demand good. Sales of the week 55,000 bales. Flour had declined. Glasgow pig iron 60s.

Resolutions have been introduced in both Houses of the Virginia Legislature to examine into the validity of the Charter of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, since the bribery revelation noticed in our last.

OLD FOGYISM AND YOUNG AMERICA.—It is amusing to see the violence with which the Washington Union, and its set, assail "Young America," as represented by the Democratic Review. The objects of the latter are denounced with much more bitterness *now* by the old-line Democracy, than by the Whigs during the last election. *Then* the piratical enthusiasm of Douglas and the Review were all right and very acceptable to the Union faction. *Now*, their objects are ruin to the Party and the Country. *Then* the spoils were to be won; *now* they are to be divided.

It is a very pretty quarrel; and the Whigs are by no means displeased at the discomfiture of the progressives, although "it is dog eat dog."

STRIKE FOR HIGHER WAGES.—The employees of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, conductors, engineers, brakemen, blacksmiths, laborers, and all, to the number of some thousands, turned out for higher wages on Friday last. All business was put an end to, on the whole line from Baltimore to Wheeling. Telegraphic despatches having been sent off, the fires were put out, and the trains left standing on the road. After some negotiations, engineers were induced by the offer of heavy premiums to take charge of the passenger trains. About 3000 workmen assembled in meeting on Monument Square; and conducted themselves in an orderly manner.

SHIP BUILDING.

Capt. William Farrow and William Shaw, Jr. are about laying the keel for a Schooner of 150 tons, at the yard of Capt. Farrow. It is only about two years, we believe, since Messrs. Shaw & Farrow built the "Pacific," a handsome Schooner which they have been running since she was launched, and we presume they have made money out of her, or they would not now be building another.

We learn that within a few years past seven vessels have been bought at the North, by gentlemen living here, and put into this trade. These vessels probably cost their owners $40,000, every dollar of which has thus been taken out of the town, never to come back. Suppose these vessels had been built here, what an impulse would the money which would have been expended in building them have given to the place? The laborer who gets the timber from the forest, the miller who saws the plank, the carpenter who works in the yard, the sailmaker and rigger and blockmaker and blacksmith—all would have been directly benefited, and the merchant who sells them provisions and clothing, and the land owner who leases them dwellings, would have come in for a share of the benefits. As it is, the money has gone to benefit workmen and tradesmen at the North; and the means which the sale of these seven vessels has furnished is very likely now keeping these workmen employed in building other vessels, to be sold, perhaps, like these seven, to come here, whilst our own mechanics are unemployed, and discouraged with the prospect which such a policy opens to them.

And yet, whilst our merchants are going to the North to buy vessels ready made, we have every facility for building them here—timber in abundance and of the very best quality, and men ready and anxious to do the work, and do it well and cheaply.

It is amusing that with the facilities which surround us for ship-building, any body should think of going to the North to have a vessel built. Go and examine any one of the seven vessels referred to, and you will find that a good part of the materials of which she is made came from the forests of North Carolina. Yes, the Yankees send to North Carolina for timber, ship it to the North at heavy expense, work it up into vessels, and then sell them to North Carolinians, tho' these North Carolinians have mechanics at their own doors, begging for employment!

We trust our people will take this subject into consideration. Every vessel built here and kept here not only puts into the pockets of our neighbors the money expended for labor in her construction, but her earnings are kept here—her crew generally come here to live, and their earnings are kept here also—and thus is the general prosperity of the community promoted.

Washington (N. C.) Whig.

G. Hamilton Jones, private secretary to Hon. W. R. King, left Washington on Friday, for Havana, via Charleston, under an appointment from the Senate, to inform Mr. King of his election.

Sidney Webster, Esq., of Concord, N. H., has been appointed private secretary to the President elect.

A Mormon Question.—The Deseret News asks, "Who has the best time of it, the Pope or the Sultan?—the man with no wife, or the one with two hundred and fifty?"

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FEB'Y 14, 1853.

MESSRS. HALE: Since our friends from New York have come to our aid, and taken the burden off our hands, in building the Western Railroad, it seems to have given a new impetus to the enterprise of our citizens, and a strong disposition is manifested to complete the building of the Centre Plank Road. The old subscribers will increase their subscriptions, and new names will be added to the list. There is a time for all things, and this is the time for the Centre Road. Now if the enterprising gentlemen of Richmond, Montgomery and Stanly will stand *up to the work*, the road will be built. Now let old Pee Dee give us a strong pull, and we will prize out. What say you from the western end—are you ready?

A FAYETTEVILLE STOCKHOLDER.

The Latest Cabinet Card.—A letter from Washington, gives the following as *certain* to be the Cabinet of Gen. Pierce:

Caleb Cushing, of Mass., Secretary of State.
A. C. Flagg, of New York, Secretary of Treasury.
Robert F. Stockton, of N. J., Secretary of Navy.
Jefferson Davis, of Miss., Secretary of War.
James C. Dobbin, of N. C., Secretary of the Interior.
R. McClelland, of Michigan, Postmaster General.
James Campbell, of Penn., Attorney General.

The writer adds—"A letter has been received from General Pierce stating that his entire Cabinet is formed, and from Mr. Flagg's selection, it is evident it goes upon the basis of recognizing all shades of the party."

The above may or may not be true, although it is put down for "certain."—*Balt. Pat.*

The Washington correspondent of a Northern paper thinks, when General Pierce reaches the Capitol, he will be compelled to give up Cushing—so great is the dissatisfaction in Congress, and especially among the Old Line Democracy.

Manifest Destiny.—A series of resolutions has been introduced into the Ohio Senate looking to the "extension of the area of freedom." The following may serve as a specimen:

Resolved, That if it be Heaven's will, as we think it is, to consecrate the whole continent, with the islands of the sea adjacent thereto, to freedom, and to place them under the protection of our flag, true American citizens will not murmur at the decrees of Providence; but, on the contrary, with all other good Christians, will say, "God's will be done."

Very much like the manifest destiny men of Cromwell's time—"Resolved, that the Saints shall inherit the earth: Resolved, that *we* are the Saints."—*Boston Courier.*

The Slave Trade.—A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, whose letter is dated Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 29, says that on the 22d of that month 1000 slaves were landed a few miles South of Rio, and marched into the interior, the "cargo" having sold for 800 milreis each. The slaver escaped. It is the first important importation since the Brazilian Government, at the instance of Great Britain, issued its prohibitory decree.

MARRIED,

In Robeson county, on the 10th inst., by G. H. Floyd, Esq., Mr. JAMES McCORMICK to Miss CHRISTIAN JANE BULLOCK, both of Robeson.

DIED,

On the morning of the 3d inst., EMILY ROBESON, youngest daughter of Catharine and Joel Williams, aged about 5 years. Thus has hope passed away, and the joy of a family been turned to mourning!—Ema, the youngest and loved one, sleeps in death! COM.

Departed this life, on Thursday morning, the 27th ult., Mrs. NANCY C. MONROE, consort of Mr. Robt L. Monroe, of Affordsville, Robeson county, in the 27th year of her age. She was taken ill on Monday night, and expired the next Thursday morning, leaving a disconsolate husband and two small children to mourn their irreparable loss. In the sudden and unexpected death of this estimable lady, how solemn and awfully impressive the warning to the living, to be in constant readiness to meet their God. In the short season of two weeks, her mother (Mrs. Campbell) and her sister (Mrs. Buie) both of Marion District, S. C., departed this life.

Mourning husband, grieved in heart,
Sad, O sad, it was to part:
Sad the thought, to meet no more,
Till these earthly scenes are o'er. J. M.

In Marion District, S. C., on the 2d instant, Mrs. CHRISTIAN BUIE, wife of Mr. A. S. Buie, aged 33.

Also, on the 20th ult., Mrs. MARGARET CAMPBELL, relict of Mr. Duncan Campbell.

In Chatham county, on the 3d instant, MOSES UPCHURCH, Esq., aged 103, a soldier of the Revolution.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Feb 16—Str Gov Graham, with goods for sundry merchants of this place and interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Feb'y 11—Brig Wanderer from Martinique: Schr. Ira Brewster from New York. 12—Schr. Ann Elizabeth from Baltimore. 14—Schrs. Corinthian from Baltimore, Jonas Smith from New York.

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

AGREEABLY to an Order of Sale granted by the County Court of Cumberland, Dec'r Term, 1852, I will expose to Public Sale at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March 1853, for Cash, the following Lots or so much thereof as will pay the Taxes due thereon, together with all incidental expenses, viz:

1 Lot, joins Boon, listed by D. Carver, valued at $150, Tax 75 cts.
1 do do do W. S. Latta, valued at $200, Tax $1.
1 do, Mumford street, listed by Jesse Powers for A. Wynne, valued at $750, Tax $3 75.

Enlisted, and subject to Double Tax.

1 Lot, Ramsay street, joins Strange, claimed by several, valued at $50, Tax 50 cts.
1 do do joins Henry, owner not known, valued at $50, Tax 50 cts.
1 do, Cumberland street, claimed by A. S. McNeill, valued at $50, Tax 50 cts.
1 do, Hay street, belongs to Jos. Seawell, for 2 years, valued at $1250, Taxes $25.
2 do, Maxwell street, valued at $275, Tax $2 75.
1 do, Mumford street, valued at $150, Tax $1 50.

G. DEMING, Collector.

Fayetteville, Dec'r Term, 1852. 58*ts
[Pr. adv. $6 50.]

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 20th ult., a mulatto woman named MARY ANN, about 24 years old, stout built, short thick foot, bad teeth, small round ear-rings in her ear, very pleasant when spoken to, and had on a checked linsey frock, a plaid shawl, and a yellow handkerchief on her head. I think she is harbored about town or in the suburbs. She may try to get to Hillsboro' where her mother lives. She came from there, and was the property of Mrs. Eliza Estes. I forewarn all persons from harboring said slave under the penalty of the law.

The above reward will be given for her delivery to me in Fayetteville or her confinement in any jail so that I can get her. Any information to be addressed to James Dodd, Fayetteville, N. C. JAMES DODD.

Jan'y 1, 1853. 58*-tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,
RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS Institution will be opened for the reception of pupils on the second Monday in January, 1853.

The buildings are new, large and commodious, erected expressly, and on the most approved plans, for the accommodation of Teachers and Pupils.

Being a country location, the pupils will not be exposed to the temptations incident to Institutions in towns. The surrounding community is virtuous, moral and intelligent in a high degree. The situation is remarkably healthy, being free from the diseases common to the lower sections of the State, as well as from the pulmonary diseases of the mountains.

The course of instruction will be extensive and thorough, embracing every branch usually taught in the first class Institutions in the country. The students will be prepared for business, or for entrance into the highest classes in college.

The domestic arrangements for boarders will be made with care, so as to secure the comforts and influences of a christian home.

The High School will be opened under the direction and control of the Rev. J. J. SMYTH, A. M., Principal, who will be assisted by competent instructers. Of the Principal, Mr. Smyth, the Trustees deem it necessary only to say, that teaching has been the business of his life; and that while he is commended to their confidence by an experience of thirteen years, they know that his skill, tact, learning and diligence have won for him a high reputation.

TERMS AND COURSE OF STUDY.

The students will be divided into three grades. The first, or primary department, in which will be taught the elementary branches of Spelling, Reading, Writing, and elements of Arithmetic. Terms per Session of five months, $8 00

SECOND.

English Grammar, Geography, (Mitchell's,) Arithmetic, (Greenleaf's,) Mathematics, (Pierce or Davies' course,) Keith on the Globes, History, Composition, and Rudiments of Latin. Terms 12 00

THIRD.

A complete English and Classical Education, with Natural, Mental and Moral Science. Terms 20 00
For French, German or Spanish, 10 00
Board, Washing, &c., (exclusive of lights,) 40 00
For further information, address

DUNCAN McLAURIN,
MURDOCK McKINNON,
JOHN L. FAIRLY,
JAMES C. McEACHIN,
JOHN C. McLAURIN,
D. C. STEWART,
Dr. R. D. DICKSON,
D. McNEILL,
DANIEL C. McINTYRE,
Trustees.

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., Dec. 17, 1852. 53*tf

DENTAL NOTICE.
W. F. Bason, M. D., D. D. S.

RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the CITIZENS OF FAYETTEVILLE A PORTION OF EACH YEAR, and hopes from his experience and attention to this particular branch of the Medical Art to merit the continued gratitude and admiration of its best friends.

Office for the present, in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he may be found when not professionally absent.

Jan. 24, 1853. 62-3mpd

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES,
Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.

Band Shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River. These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

January 31, 1853. 64*1y

Sale of Medicines at Auction.

WILL be sold at Auction, on Monday the 28th day of February, (being the first day of next County Court,) in the town of Lumberton, the balance of the Stock of MEDICINES, &c. of the late firm of Barnes & Moore. The prime cost of the stock now on hand was over $600. Bills of $10, cash; over $10, 3 months' credit. Feb'y 7. 66-*3t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1853.

Nathaniel Knight, vs. Shadrach Williams. } Attachment levied on Land.
Knight & McLennan, vs. Shadrach Williams. } Attachment levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, Shadrach Williams, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, for six weeks successively, for the Defendant to appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be held in the Town of Troy, on the first Monday of April next, then and there to plead or replevy, or the property levied on will be condemned to satisfy the debt of Plaintiff.

Witness, John McLennan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in January, A. D. 1853, and in the 77th year of American Independence.

[68*6w] JOHN McLENNAN, Clerk.

Bladen Superior Court of Law & Equity:

Peter Cromartie and others,
vs.
Jas. W. Cromartie, Adm'r of Hannah Bannerman, and others.

Bill to Account.

IT having been referred to the Clerk and Master to take the Account in this cause, the Distributees of the late Hannah Bannerman, and all others in interest, are hereby notified to be and appear before me at Elizabeth Town, on Thursday the 21st day of March next.

J. C. WOOTEN, C. & M. E.

Feb'y 11, 1853. 68*td

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
BLADEN COUNTY.—In Equity.

Peter Cromartie, George Robinson and wife Eleanor, George Cromartie, James Cromartie, Duncan Cromartie, Washington Cromartie, Patrick L. Cromartie, John M. Fennell, (Adm'r with the will annexed of John Cromartie,) William Henry, Amanda Henry (an infant who sues by her next friend Peter Cromartie,) Alex'r Henry, Charles Henry, William Lamb, Daniel Eckinson and wife Caroline, Thankful Miller, Thomas Lamb, Daniel Bordeaux and wife Hannah, Eliza Faison and wife Margaret, and Luther Cromartie,

AGAINST

James W. Cromartie (Adm'r of Hannah Bannerman, dec'd,) John Q. Cromartie, Franklin Cromartie, Alex'r Cromartie, John Cromartie, Hiram Tucker and wife Catharine.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Q. Cromartie, Franklin Cromartie, Alex'r Cromartie, John Cromartie, Hiram Tucker and wife Catharine, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said absent Defendants, and all persons entitled to distribution of the estate of said Hannah Bannerman, to be and appear at the next Court to be holden for the county of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, or this cause will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, J. C. Wooten, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1852.

J. C. WOOTEN, C. & M. E.

Feb'y 11, 1853. 68*6w

DELAY OF BUSINESS IN CONGRESS.

We copy the following brief report of a discussion in the House of Representatives, desiring to add to it our decided conviction that Mr. Stephens has hit the nail on the head. "THE EVIL IS IN THE MEN THE PEOPLE SEND TO CONGRESS." *"If they would send legislators and statesmen, and not demagogues, then would the business of the country be transacted."*

The remarks of Mr. Stephens are worthy of deep consideration—*and action:*

Mr. VENABLE spoke at length in regard to the obstruction of the business of the country, which he ascribed principally to the conflicting character of the rules of the House. He said the House had for its government one hundred and fifty-three rules, besides some twenty-five joint rules between the two Houses, to which was added the general parliamentary law; and, in addition to all this, they had some thousands of conflicting and contradictory precedents, utterly unintelligible to the rest of the world. One-fourth of the session had been consumed in deciding questions of order, which, if determined, were not worth a farthing. It frequently happened that the very next day the House reversed the very same decision. A man must be wiser than Solomon and have more experience than Methuselah to understand the rules, and he saw in them the elements of all the delay and obstruction of the public business of which the country so justly complained. The remedy was to repeal the whole of these rules, and substitute in their stead the parliamentary law.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, did not think that the evils of which the gentleman from North Carolina had complained were to be attributed to the cause which he had assigned. The gentleman had said a great deal about the absurdity of the rules and their obstruction to the public business. He (Mr. S.) should have been pleased if the gentleman had pointed out a single rule which constituted an absurdity. A large majority of the rules had been the standing rules of the House of Representatives since 1789. Did they not legislate then? Did they not legislate in 1840-'42, and in 1850-'52? The evil, therefore, could not be attributed to the rules; and he called public attention to this fact, because it was becoming current with men who did not understand the subject to say it was the abominable rules of the House which clogged the business of the country. If the gentleman from North Carolina desired to get rid of Mr. V.'s constituents and tell them where the evil had been sent to carry this message from him, and he would thank him to deliver it. The evil was in the men the people sent here. If they would send such men now as they sent twenty-five years ago, if they would send legislators and statesmen, and not demagogues, then would the business of the country be transacted. The evil was in the organization of the House, and not in the rules; they were good and wise, and if strictly conformed to, if a rule could be cleared of the bills under the weight of which it was now groaning. If they would put a gentleman in the chair who understood the rules and would enforce them; if they would organize the committees with proper materials; and if the people would send men to Congress who could transact the public business, they would hear none of these complaints against the rules. But if they should repeal the one hundred and fifty-three rules by which they were now governed, and substitute in lieu thereof the parliamentary law, they would then have some three hundred and seventy-five rules for their government.

Mr. MCLANAHAN desired to know how could the chairmen of committees, who had public bills in their keeping, make their reports and bring them before the House unless under the rules?

Mr. STEPHENS replied that the heads of committees ought to be presumed to be men of influence; and if they had possessed that influence which their position should have given them, they would have influenced the House to conform daily to the execution of the rules, and thus have expedited the public business. But the heads of committees had not the confidence of the House, and consequently every thing went pell-mell.—This was his opinion.

Mr. MCLANAHAN though it was to be regretted that the heads of committees had not commanded this influence, and that it would be well for the gentleman to point out what gentlemen could command the confidence of the House.

Mr. STEPHENS replied that perhaps the gentleman would not like him to begin, for he might commence at a point at which the gentleman might not be desirous he should.

Mr. STUART interrupted that the evil was not in the rules, but in their administration. His object in speaking was to prevent the remarks of the gentleman from North Carolina going before the country unanswered, because the people might think that the House had committed a great absurdity in adopting one hundred and fifty-three rules which nobody could understand.

Mr. STUART sought to show that the rules might be much better administered than they were if there was a disposition on the part of a majority of the House to do so, and endeavored to show that if the House at any time would undertake to enforce the rules in their letter and spirit the evil of which gentlemen complained would not exist.

The Caloric Ship Ericsson went to sea early this morning. Captain Lowber has orders to make a short cruise, the more thoroughly to test her engines, leaving it discretionary with him whether to proceed at once to Norfolk, or so to prolong his cruise, as to reach that port a week hence. Besides the persons immediately interested in the ship, Capt. Sands, U. S. N., went out in her. On her arrival at Norfolk, she will be inspected by the Secretary of the Navy. From Norfolk, she will probably proceed to Washington.

The Journal of Commerce says:

"We learn that more than four hundred applications have been made, from different parts of the country, for engines, to be built on the Ericsson principle. It being quite impossible, at present, for the inventor to prepare the drawings for this large number, from which to build them, it is his intention to have stereotype plates prepared, from which any number of copies can be taken. Five engines are now in process of construction on this plan, varying from ten to fifteen horse power. By April next, the business is expected to proceed with greater rapidity.

No particular privileges have been granted in any quarter, as it is not the design of Mr. Ericsson to establish a monopoly, but to throw open to the world the benefits which his invention is supposed to confer."

Land Warrants.—Thompson's Reporter, at New York, says of land warrants:

Land warrants have risen so rapidly, and have now reached so high a price, that we hardly think there is much probability of a further advance.—There is, besides, a possibility that Congress may yet do something with the public lands that will affect the price of land warrants:

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acre warrants	$162	$166
80 acre warrants	84	86
40 acre warrants	43½	44½

THE BEAM IN THE EYE.—We find in the Hartford (Conn.) Courant the following article recalling certain transactions in which the Duchess of Sutherland was once engaged with much profit to her Grace's purse, but little to her reputation. The Duchess is like our Northern Philanthropists. She has an overflowing affection for colored people at a distance and an utter contempt for the rights or happiness of white people at home—a kind of philanthropy in which people can indulge at will, because it *costs nothing*.

THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND.

The London correspondent of the New York Tribune has revived the memory of an interesting period in the history of this lady that is well worth keeping in our recollections, since she has thought fit to interfere in the domestic relations of our own country. It will show that this reformer in American morals owes her high station and her influence to deeds, that however, politic they may have been, were at utter variance with the dictates of humanity, as much so as the possible inhuman treatment of the slaves at the South.

Our readers are well acquainted with the operation of the feudal system of Europe, and of the evils of the in quality of property which has resulted from that source. In the north of Scotland, however, that system was never recognized in all its operations among the Highlanders. The *clans*, into which the country were divided, were all supposed to be related to the chief-tain and bore his name. The land occupied by them was originally designed for the support of the whole family, and the Great Master Chief to find his support by the rents which were paid in those articles needful for support. The original intention of this mode of Highland tenure was not designed to give the Chieftain the right of exclusive property, as we understand that term. It was simply intended as the means of support to the whole Chief or family, who were bound to their chief in fealty certain laws.

In process of time, as we began to feel ourselves civilized, public opinion, the morals of the times having undergone a change, altered in this respect, made it necessary for the Chief to change his mode of collecting rents. Under this mode of collection, the Chieftain claimed the ownership of the whole estate.

Satisfied, the District from which the Duchess took her titles, is a rich farm, independent of trust, situated at the very extremity of Scotland, the poor individuals of her clan could hardly pay the rent necessary to keep up the expenses of a London residence. The country was abandoned to the sheep farmers. Many came to this country. Some settled on the waste lands which her liberality had given at two and sixpence an acre.—*Two cents per bushel.*

The whole country was transformed into an immense sheep farm. Seventeen hundred miserable tenants, four thousand acres of land were thus appropriated to the raising of sheep, instead of being occupied by the poor cotters who gleaned a subsistence from it. The villages were demolished and burnt down, and the fields converted into pasturage. It is even said that one old woman refusing to leave her cottage was burnt in it.

The object was thus attained, the land became more profitable to the single great owner while the many suffered.

The same process is now in operation in Ireland. The landly owners of the soil are dividing tenantry from their homes, tearing down their cottages, and leaving the scanty furniture in the highway, and compelling the inhabitants to emigrate or starve, and turning their estates into sheep farms. *They are more profitable.*

It is true, the English writers we have consulted, all approve of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland's plan and of its results. Beattie says that the tenants which opposed it at first have become so reconciled to its benefits that they presented to the Duke a large piece of gold plate. Sir Walter Scott, in reasoning upon it, calls it an inevitable evil," but thinks, that, though the means employed to effect it were harsh, it will eventually be of benefit. So it may to the *one* who receives the profit, or the *few* who attend the sheep farms, *but what becomes of the many?*

But it may be said that *the law* gave the Duke of Sutherland the right over this immense territory which was originally designed for the whole clan. So it may be replied to her Grace that *the law* gives to the Southern masters the right over the slaves which they hold. We say nothing of the justice or equity of the law in either case, but we think that it ill becomes one whose influence and power and splendor of living in London has been derived from the expulsion of her tenants, and from her unjust control over so many square miles of ground to attack the customs of the slave country however different they may be under actions of right. Let her call back into her own deserted tenantry and place them on the soil their fathers owned, before she utters one word of rebuke against the tenure on which slaves are held in America.

A Case of Conscience.—A reverend gentleman of the Catholic Church called at our office on Saturday last and handed in thirty dollars in gold, which he stated had been delivered by a person in the confessional to be disposed of as above mentioned. We presume it to be a case of conscience connected with some transaction of which we know nothing, and of course could inquire nothing of the worthy priest who received the money under the seal of confession. The mention of the incident may possibly serve to prick the consciences of some delinquent subscribers to our own or other journals; though, in regard to our own, we must in grateful justice acknowledge we have but little to complain of.

National Intelligencer.

By the Report of the Massachusetts Board of Education, just published, it appears that during the year 1851-52 the number of public schools in the State was 4,056; the number of scholars was, in summer, 185,752, and in winter, 199,183—the average attendance being respectively 136,309 in summer and 152,645 in winter. The number of teachers, summer and winter, was 2,454 males and 6,456 females. The amount of money raised by taxes for the support of schools, including only the wages of teachers, board, and fuel, was $910,216.04. Besides the public schools, there are 71 incorporated and 749 unincorporated academies and private schools in the State, with an average of 16,131 scholars.

Lucky.—One of the editors of the Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald was lately shot in an affray, and his life preserved by the pistol ball striking a bundle of accounts in his pocket. The Fort Smith man is the first individual of the editorial fraternity, we suspect, that ever received a real benefit by the delinquency of his patrons. Had they all paid up, doubtless his pocket would have been empty, as editors are generally too much in debt to keep money in their pockets.

Vice President King.—The National Intelligencer says, we are glad to receive in a letter from Key West, of the 6th instant, the annexed favorable account of Mr. King's health:

"The steamer Fulton left here this morning for Havana, having on board Hon. Wm. R. King and his two nieces. They have been here for two weeks. Mr. King's health is very much improved, and I have no doubt he will be able to return to Washington to occupy his public position."

Ex-Gov. Marcy, of New York, accompanied by Capt. Maddox and lady, arrived here yesterday morning in the boat from Charleston, and proceeded on his journey north, in the train which left at 2, P. M. The distinguished Ex-Secretary of War was called upon at the Washington & Lafayette Hotel, by nearly all of our citizens who were aware of his being in town.

Wilmington Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

Nomination of a Judge.—President Fillmore has nominated Mr. Micon, a distinguished lawyer of Louisiana, for the Supreme Bench of the Southern District, in place of Mr. Badger, whose nomination the Senate has refused to confirm.

BALTIMORE Feb. 15.

The Mechanic's Strike.—Resolutions were adopted by the mechanics this morning that the eight hundred men from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad shops go to work at the advanced rates offered by the Company, and that each man pledge himself to pay 25 per cent. of his salary into the funds of the association, to be appropriated to the support of those who may be compelled to continue on the strike; and that the workmen in all the other shops that agree to pay the advance also go to work on similar conditions. The workmen in the shops that agree to pay the advance accept the pledge, and about fourteen hundred of the three thousand will go to work to-morrow morning. On the Susquehanna Road none but the mail trains are running to-day.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun stated, in reference to the fact that the head of the Secretary of the Treasury was surreptitiously furnished to some of the New York papers, and by them published in advance of communications with its being sent to Congress, that it was the boast of Mr. Bulwer, while British Minister in Washington, that he could obtain any paper he wanted from any Department in a very few hours. The Washington Republic remarked:

"We are compelled to deny that Mr. Bulwer was ever in the habit, more than any other minister of a foreign state, but in the substantial fact—Where the practice is tolerated of permitting a clerk in a Department to be the sole depositary of a message, it is in vain to think of preserving secrecy in regard to papers or facts."

A pretty state of things truly does exist in Washington. It seems to us that the Bosom of repose might be well and usefully employed in the Departments.

It is stated that the wealthiest and most influential commercial organization in Europe has determined to send an agent to the United States for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the cotton growers of the Southern States are disposed to throw off the Liverpool monopoly of cotton. The proposition is to create a Continental depot for cotton.—*National Intelligencer.*

A New Railroad Improvement.—From the daily workings of a model engine and railroad in the rotunda of the Capitol, it seems to be very generally agreed that this invention is destined to work a wonderful change in railroads. It is the plan of James S. French, of Virginia, by which, using the driving axle of the engine for a fulcrum, he gives to the engine unlimited adhesion, and gradually the required quantity to a mile. The facility with which this is produced, or entirely thrown off, the engine then differing in no way from those on the common plan, is the great feature of the invention and the means by which it is done is among the most simple of all mechanical contrivances. The effective power of the present locomotive engine is limited by its weight, on Mr. French's plan it is limited by its capacity to generate steam, and is always ready to work up to that capacity. Possessing a certain supply of adhesion at all times, and it being almost impossible for the machinery to get off the track, it not only renders practical, certain, and easy, the working of grades never before thought of, but must lead to the introduction of far cheaper roads, and far lighter machinery, even to railroads not exceeding in cost the common plank road.

This invention is conceded to be entirely original, and is remarkable for its simplicity. It meets with great favor, and attracts great attention. The most practical and scientific men in both Houses of Congress have pronounced in its favor; the practical men of the South were the first to give it their unqualified approbation.

Its success is no longer an experiment. The working of the road near Richmond, on a practical scale, is proof of this, as may be seen by the valuable report of the committee of the legislature appointed to examine it—a report the more valuable because it is not theories, leaving each one to draw his own conclusions. In view of the great and now soon to be completed by the government to extend to the Pacific, a working road on this plan ought to be at once laid down here at the capital, that all may see it.—*Washington Union.*

Results of Cheap Fares.—It is stated that since the reduction of fare to Albany on the Harlem road the receipts for through business have increased 50 per cent. This is another practical demonstration of what has been so often asserted and proven, that low fares almost invariably bring an increase of revenue.

The New York Courier & Enquirer advocates the project appropriating a million and a half of the public domain as a compensation for the construction of a subterranean line of telegraph from St. Louis to San Francisco, the use of which, it is proposed, shall be given to the Government free of cost for ever!

A case of breach of marriage promise was decided in the Circuit Court of Kanawha county last week, in which the disappointed young lady obtained a verdict against her faithless swain for *ten thousand dollars.*

A gentleman of Burlington (N. J.) has contrived a plan for forming artificial ice. The operation is effected by means of leaden water pipes pierced in small holes so as to throw out a considerable quantity of water in minute streams of spray. At the level of the perpendicular portion of the buildings are rods, from which an innumerable portion of small strings drop to the ground some twenty feet below. The small streams play upon these strings, and if there is any ordinary freezing weather, the ice will form very rapidly. The greater the freezing surface is the more rapidly will the ice make, and it may reasonably be expected that this building will be filled with columns of ice in a very short time.

"Mr. Speaker," said a member of the Jamaica Legislature, discussing a bill for the regulation of the timber trade, "I know these timber-merchants to be most egregious rascals—I was in the timber line myself twelve years!"

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The land bill reported by Mr. Bennett at the last session of Congress, still remains unacted upon. The bill provided for distributing, among *all* the States of the Union, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, to be applied to the construction of works of internal improvement. The justice of the provisions of the bill, apart from the great public advantage which would result from its being made a law, ought to have secured for it the early action of Congress and their cordial adoption. But it still lingers, undecided upon, and in the meantime other acts are passed giving public lands to some of the new States for their local benefit. The following paragraph from the Republic will show what has been done in this way:

The Report of the Public Land Commissioner, presented to Congress last session, shows that upwards of 81,000,000 acres had been granted to the new States and Territories for purposes of local benefit. Of this quantity more than 40,000,000 acres were for schools; more the 28,000,000 were swamp grants, and more than 13,000,000 were for internal improvements. To the last item Congress last session added largely, Missouri being the gainer; and an item of 3,000,000 acres has already been added this session on account of Arkansas.

There are, we say, other objects pending before Congress looking to the disposition of the public lands for local improvements in particular States; and another absorbing one is proposed—to cede the public lands to the States in which they lie. To the object sought to be attained by the first of these propositions—internal improvements in the new States—we make no objection. We are in favor of the object, and would have Congress grant lands to secure it. But we would have this done justly—by distributing the public lands equally, and equitably among all the States. Then the new States would have the proper share of the public lands to aid in carrying out their improvements, and the old States—the old thirteen among others, by whom the independence of the States was established, and the right to dispose of the lands secured to Congress—would have their share for their improvements, which are essentially necessary to the full development of the resources of the Union.

These will be secured by the passage of Mr. Bennett's land bill. It is therefore just to all. Let then this Congress, by passing the bill, show that it is moved by a sense of justice, and it will have nothing to fear.—*Balt. Pat.*

Bachelors in Indiana.—A bill is pending in the Indiana Legislature to compel old bachelors of thirty years of age to marry, or pay fifty dollars a year into the county treasury, to go to the first lady who shall marry after the 1st of January. The provisions of the bill apply to widowers of one year's standing.

A Governor in Petticoats.—During the reign of Queen Anne, the Earl of Clarendon was appointed Governor of the Province of New York, and commissioned to "represent her Majesty" in that office. The Earl, whose "upper chamber" seems to have been somewhat scantily furnished, understood this phrase rather too literally, and actually put on a woman's dress as his official costume. A painting of him, thus accoutred, still exists in England.—*Boston Courier.*

A Long Line.—In advocating a direct thoroughfare through our own territory from the Mississippi to the Pacific, instead of the Tehuantepec route through a foreign territory, Mr. Seward states that the railroads of New York alone, if stretched out in one continuous chain, would reach a distance two-thirds as great as that which separates the Mississippi from San Francisco. And, further, that the railroads already made in the United States, if extended in one continuous chain, would cover a distance as great as that which divides Liverpool from Canton, and, together with roads now constructing, would encircle the globe.

Extracting Teeth by the day.—The Marion Commonwealth of the 5th instant says that Dr. S. Bell, dentist of that place, extracted three hundred teeth in a single day. Dr. J. Curry, a wealthy planter of that vicinity, desiring to have a large number of decayed teeth extracted from his negroes, determined to employ a dentist for that purpose by the day, and made an engagement with Dr. Bell. The result was, that in the course of the day the negroes were relieved of three hundred causes of pain and sorrow.

The Rights of Women.—Under this head, the London Globe contains an account of a curious case tried in the Court of Exchequer. A gentleman was sued for the amount of articles of dress supplied to his wife. The defendant said that his income was about £400 a year, and that besides allowing his wife £50 a year for millinery, &c., he had given her at various times sums of money, as much as £10 and £20 at a time. He had also introduced her to a draper's shop, and had paid for many articles with which she had been supplied at that establishment during the fourteen months over which the present demand extended. The amount so expended by him amounted to £18 10s. In summing up the Court told the jury that the main question for them to consider would be whether £18 10s. was a sufficient allowance for a lady in Mrs. Tockle's station of life, for dressing during a space of fourteen months; if they thought that sum a reasonable allowance they must find a verdict for defendant. The jury gave a verdict for plaintiff, thereby declaring that nearly one-eighth of her husband's income was not a sufficient allowance for the dressing of his wife.

Barrel Making by Machinery.—An advertisement of stave machinery manufactured by Gwynnes & Sheffield, Urbana, Ohio, deserves the investigation of all who are interested in having a good barrel at small cost. The proprietors claim for this machine great superiority over any other in use, and are; as we are informed, prepared to substantiate all they claim. Eighty to one hundred staves *a minute*, all ready for setting up, and at about one-half the usual cost, is pretty fast, and decidedly on the progressive order.

Confessions—From the French.—A young man who was about being married, presented himself to the priest for confession. As he appeared rather embarrassed, and did not seem to know how to proceed to enumerate his errors:

"Come," said the father, kindly, "do you ever tell falsehoods?"

"Father, I am not a lawyer," proudly replied the young man.

"Did you ever steal?"

"Father, I am not a merchant."

"You have not committed murder?"

"I *am* a doctor," conscientiously replied the penitent casting down his eyes.

A Literalist or a Joker.—The Bishop of Oxford, having sent round to the church-wardens in his diocese a circular of inquires, among which was—

"Does your officiating clergyman preach the Gospel, and is his conversation and carriage consistent therewith?"

The church-warden near Wallingford replied:

"He preaches the Gospel, but does not keep a carriage."

THE MONROE DOCTRINE IN THE SENATE.

The other day, after Mr. Douglas's filibustiering speech, the following running debate took place:—

Mr. CASS said that the Senator had indulged in some pretty free remarks on the resolution, and he thought he could show them to be mere hypercriticisms. The Senator objects because the resolution says we have no intention to interfere with or disturb existing rights. Does the Senator desire to destroy existing rights.

Mr. DOUGLAS, (emphatically.) No.

Mr. CASS. Why not say so, then in the resolution? The words were used by Mr. Polk.—"Existing rights does not mean existing wrongs." If any colonization or possession at this time be wrong, it is not an existing right, but an existing wrong, and is not protected by the resolutions.—The resolution does not wipe out the past, but leaves us free as ever to act upon past wrongs.—If the Bay Islands were taken in the face of the treaty, and our declared doctrine it is an existing wrong, and it is not, therefore, an existing right; in the words of the resolution possessory wrongs were not existing rights. He thought there was use for this declaration of the Monroe doctrine. Monroe, Jefferson, and Polk thought there was use in laying this doctrine down, but it had laid idle in the archives of the nation, and should now be put in some authoritative shape. The Monroe doctrine was not violated in the Oregon treaty.—The Senator had entirely misconstrued the question. The moment we conceded the British line as coming down to 49, we conceded that the Monroe doctrine did not apply above that line. We have given up nothing in the Bay Islands affair, for it was not known till within six weeks. We have done nothing there conceding any British rights. As to Nicaragua, we could get no treaty there, and the easiest way to enforce the Monroe doctrine in Central America was to agree with Great Britain to keep hands off. The gentleman was in favor of a protest by the President. Of what value was that? It had already been made by Messrs. Monroe and Polk, but when put in this shape it will be the protest of the American people in an authoritative shape, and no nation in Europe would disregard it. In those days, when no man knew what to-morrow would bring forth, it was proper that this nation should notify the world of what its policy was to be. He did not intend, by the disclaimer of any intention to disturb the rights of Spain to imply the existence of any turpitude in the American character.

Mr. DOUGLAS said such would be the inference of other nations.

Mr. CASS said it had not occurred to him in that light. He saw nothing of the kind in it.—As to what was said about Old and Young America, it was not fit for the Senate. Old America had to bear its burden of abuse, and, as Young America got old, it would have to stand the same stream.

Mr. DOUGLAS said, as to the remark about Young America, he had never introduced it into the Senate till after it had been commented upon in a speech on this subject the other day—the only speech made on the subject to which the Senator from Michigan had not replied. He could not, therefore, understand, certainly did not expect to receive the lecture for using these words from the Senator.

Mr. CASS said he had not lectured the Senator. He had always taken old Fogy to himself.

Mr. DOUGLAS said, if it was fit for the Senator to use the words Old Fogy and Young America for a year in the Senate, it was fit for him to use them on this occasion in reply to a speech made by another Senator. The Senator says that his words "existing rights" do not justify the past. Do they justify the taking of Jamaica, seized by an usurper, whose act was disavowed, but the territory retained? Did they recognize the colony at the Belize, taken possession of under a grant to cut logwood, and extended without the recognition of Spain? Are we to consider all these as existing rights? Pass this resolution and Great Britain will tell you that they are existing rights. The resolution itself was vague and meaningless. The condemnation it pronounces was entirely in the future, henceforth was the word. It said that hereafter no new colonies shall be established, &c., thus carrying upon its face the inevitable construction that the past is to be looted out; but there are terrible threats for the future. If the Senator will say that all European Colonies established on this Continent since 1823, in violation of the Monroe doctrine, and all that shall hereafter be established shall be discontinued and resisted, they might agree.

Mr. CASS. I will vote for such a resolution.

Mr. DOUGLAS said that was pretty strong talking. He then understood that under the Senator's resolution, the Belize is to be surrendered, the Mosquito protectorate abandoned. If so, he would rejoice to see the resolution to carry these objects into execution. He had read the Senator's speech, but never dreamed he intended his resolution to extend so far. If Great Britain was to be notified to quit the Belize, and abandon the Bay Islands, was it not to be done through the State Department? This was the Executive protest he wanted. If it failed, then it was for Congress to act. He was for enforcing the Monroe doctrine. If the Senator was so also, let him unite with him in procuring the abolition of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which is in direct violation of the doctrine. If the Senator would put his resolution in that shape, he would find him (Douglas) his coadjutor in the cause he had so much at heart. If the colony of the Bay Islands, and the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, be not set aside, it was useless to be talking about the Monroe doctrine.

Mr. BADGER said he felt constrained to interpose in this controversy between the very harmonious friends, Young and Old America, for the purpose of rebuking the very unfair, illiberal, and unjustifiable assault by Young America upon an old fogy—to which class he claimed to belong himself. (Laughter.) He desired to shield this resolution. The Senator from Illinois objected to this word henceforth, when in fact that word contained the whole merit and virtue of the resolution. Mr. Monroe put this doctrine forth to apply henceforth. (Laughter.) The declaration then and now put aside all past misconduct, but nothing was to be done henceforth. If that word were stricken out, it would not be the Monroe doctrine. (Laughter.) The necessity for the word must be obvious. In twenty years from now, or sooner, coming on a Presidential election, it will be of incalculable advantage to repeat the declaration—to put aside the past, and declare that henceforth no wrongs shall be permitted.—(Laughter.)

Mr. Badger pursued the subject much further in the same strain amid much laughter and merriment. He was opposed to striking out henceforth. He said he would vote for the Monroe doctrine, because it was right, but not because it was Monroe doctrine. The resolution of '98 had become part of the Constitution, and he objected to adding thereto the message of Mr. Monroe.

There is a family of five persons residing in the town of Derry, N. H., in which, for the space of *forty-five years*, there has been no birth, marriage or death, nor has there been any physician called on account of sickness during that time.

The Maine Liquor Law has been adopted by the people of Vermont.

Military Elections.—An election was held in this place on yesterday to fill the offices of Lieut. Colonel and Major of the 33d Regiment N. [illegible] Militia. Capt. Egbert C. Hall was elected Major without opposition. Capt. Nathan King and Capt. Duncan McLaurin, received 26 votes each for Lieut. Colonel; therefore there was no election.—*North Carolinian.*

The announcement in the Northern papers of the appointment of the Hon. J. C. Dobbin to the U. S. Senate, to fill the place of Mr. Mangum, is premature. No such appointment has been made, and no such despatch, as reported, was received from the telegraph office here.

Newsmongers are rather hasty in fabricating their items.—*Bal. Reg.*

MINNESOTA—ST. PAUL.

Governor Ramsay, in his recent excellent annual message to the Territorial Legislature of Minnesota, among many interesting points respecting the rapid advance of that flourishing and beautiful region, takes the annexed notice of the rise and progress of the seat of Government, *St. Paul*, which is situated on the east bank of the Mississippi, not far below the Falls of St. Anthony:

"In concluding this my last annual message, permit me to observe that it is now [illegible] three years and six months since it was my business to first land upon the soil of Minnesota. Not far from where we now are, a dozen houses, not all completed, and a few eight-by-ten small log buildings, with bark roofs, constituted the capital of the new Territory over which I had been commissioned to preside. The county, a remnant from Wisconsin territorial organization, alone afforded the ordinary facilities for the execution of the laws; and in that county its seat of justice resided the bulk of our then small population. Within this single county we breezed all the lands white men were privileged to till, while between them and the broad rolling grounds of untutored savages a belt, like a garden through the Promised Land, the Mississippi Rivers, here as majestic in its sweep as it is in its more southern maturity. Emphatically new and wild appeared every thing to the immigrant from older communities; and a not less marked feature of the scene was the motley throng [illegible] busily filling the streets—the Indians in all varieties of fantastic trappings, and the red-skins and pale-faces of French engagees and half-breeds, easily predominating over the less picturesque costume of the Anglo-American race. But even while strangers yet to-day, the elements of a new society were working, and civilization, with its hundred arms, was commencing its resistless and beneficent empire. To-day I fulfill the honorable duty of taking the initial step in this work by proclaiming, on the 1st of June, 1849, the organization of the Territorial Government, and consequent extension of the protecting arm of law over these distant regions. Since that day how marvelously have events crowded time! The magic of the Eastern tale that rendered a single night only can parallel our rapid growth and progress.

"In forty-one months the few hamlets of [illegible] have been transformed into a city of thirty [illegible] in which commerce rears its spacious warehouses, religion its spired temples, a broad expanse of swelling dome, and luxury and comfort unite in ornamented and substantial abodes; and where nearly every vocation of life presents its appropriate follower and representative. In forty months have condensed a whole century of achievements, calculated by the Old World's calendar of progress—a government proclaimed in the wilderness, a judiciary organized, a legislature constituted, a comprehensive code of laws digested and adopted, our population quintupled, cities and towns springing up on every hand, steam, with its revolving wings, in its serpentine, lashly fretting the bosom of the Mississippi to bear fresh crowds of men and merchandise within our borders."

A Descendant of John Rodgers, the Martyr.—Died in Royalston, the 31st inst., Mrs. Eunice, wife of Benoni Peck, Esq., aged 65. Mrs. P. was daughter of Mr. Eliphalet Rogers, late of Royalston, and son of Mr. Benjamin Rogers, who was son of Rev. John Rogers, pastor of the first church in Ipswich, and President of Harvard College, who died July 2, 1684. This gentleman was the eldest son of Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, who came from England in 1636, and settled in Ipswich as colleague pastor with Rev. Nathaniel Ward, and died July 2, 1655, aged 57. Nathaniel Rogers was son of Rev. John Rogers, of Dedham, England, who died October 18, 1636, aged 67, and John was grandson of the Rev. John Rogers the Martyr, who was burnt at Smithfield, Feb. 5, 1555, nearly three centuries ago.—*Fitchburg Reveille.*

"Want, Vice, and Crime," says the N. Y. "Courier" have increased in this City, are increasing and ought to be diminished." The process which has exhausted the lower wards of our city of its most substantial population, for the benefit of the upper wards, is now going on in our upper wards, for the benefit of the neighboring cities and villages. The average quality of our population is every day becoming lower. This sad fact admits of no dispute. And the reason is found in the wretched character of our tenements of the industrial classes.

There is a woman in Cincinnati, named Mrs. Schooley, who weighs seven hundred and sixty-four pounds.

A large quantity of Corn, Oats, Rye, Peas, and Flour, for sale by

STEDMAN & HORNE.

Feb'y 16. 69-tf

PIANO FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND PIANO, of good tone. Apply at this Office. Feb'y 17.

FAMILY FLOUR.

RECEIVED this day, and for sale by

BRANSON & JOHNSON

Feb'y 17. 69tf

FAMILY FLOUR.

A FEW Barrels superior Family Flour. Also, 40 Barrels Yellow Planting Potatoes. For sale by

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Feb'y 17. 69tf

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE and Correspondence of Jno. Foster. Experience of Life by Sewell, Author of Laneton Parsonage, Hawkstone, &c. Stories from Blackwood—Confessions of Fitz Boodle, and The Luck of Barry Lyndon, by Thackeray; &c., &c.

E. J. HALE & SON

February 17th.

TURPENTINE AXES,

OF THE following Brands:

Samuel W. Collins' & Co,
H. Collins',
D. Simmons & Co,
John Genverett,
William Mann.

For sale by BRANSON & JOHNSON.

Feb'y 17, 1853. 69-tf

EMMONS' REPORT

PROF. EMMONS' REPORT on his Geological Survey of North Carolina, for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.

Death of Wm. Gibbs McNeill.—Our Obituary today, records the decease of General W. G. McNeill, a gentleman who had occupied many important positions in connexion with some of our public works.

General McNeill was educated at West Point and graduated there with distinguished honor. Whilst occupying the post of Brevet Major, in the Army, he was employed as Engineer to construct the Stonington Railroad—a duty which he discharged with signal ability,—was afterwards chosen President of that company. This position he held for many years, satisfactorily and advantageously to the proprietors.

Meantime he resigned his post in the Army, and accepted that of Engineer on a South Carolina Railroad. We believe he has been connected as Consulting Engineer with the construction of other railroads.

At the breaking out of the troubles in Rhode Island, connected with what has been called the Dorr Rebellion, Maj. McNeill was invited by the State Government to take charge of State troops, and to put an end to the insurrection, which he did by his combined decision, and conciliatory intermediation.

Since that time he has not been engaged in any public employment that we know of. He has resided the most of the time in this city, of late years, and had recently returned from a visit to Europe.

Gen. McNeill was a man of fine education, agreeable manners, and leaves many devoted friends and acquaintances to lament his loss.

N. Y. Express.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer thus sums up a succession of defeats of the Democratic party:

It is a little singular that the election of Gen. Pierce was the last success which the Democracy has anywhere achieved. In North Carolina, with a clear majority in the Legislature, it was unable to elect its candidate for the Senate, and at last took up a renegade from the Whig party, and elected him. In Maine, one of the strongest Northern Democratic States, it lost its Governor, and lawyers in a fair way to concede the Senator to the Whigs. In Massachusetts, where it has been away for two years, it has experienced a [illegible] defeat, and now [illegible] honor, which it had long ago, as an unconsidered [illegible]. In Delaware, Mr. Clayton has ridden [illegible] opposition, though he and his friends have been ostracised for three years in the little Blue State. In New Jersey the Democracy saved [illegible] only by confessing its choicest honor [illegible] Whig, whose coat has been so recently [illegible] that the gloss is not yet worn off. In [illegible] the Democracy undertook to reverse [illegible] previous Whig Legislature with so [illegible] that its representatives here are [illegible] night.

We see several merits in the papers to the effect, that Senator Houston's Committee has discovered that there has been great cheating of the public by those employed on the extension of the Capitol at Washington. If this be true, we hope that [illegible] engaged in the robbery may be exposed [illegible] punished. We would show no favor to such, whether they be Whigs or Democrats. If they be of the former, we should be [illegible] severe—for if they be really Whigs, they ought to know better—and if they have sinned in the name of Whig, they are guilty of a double theft, and merit a double punishment. Besides, the plunder of the treasury belongs, by long established usage, to the Locofocos, and whoever robs the public coffers, is guilty of trespass as well as larceny.—*Richmond Whig.*

Gov. Foote, of Mississippi, has offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension and delivery to the sheriff of Warren county, of Wesley Walker, who stands charged with the murder of a negro man belonging to Gen. G. D. Mitchell, whose overseer Walker was. It was first thought that the negro was killed by a log rolling over him, but the coroner's inquest has fixed the charge of murder on Walker, who has fled. He is from North Carolina, and is supposed to be making his way back there.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

Horace Greeley, of the N. Y. Tribune, delivered a lecture at Portland, Me., on the 2d inst., on the subject of Anthon, in which he stated that he choked upon the newspaper writers bearing the same affinity to the public as the bellows does to the organist.

An exchange paper gives the following as Adam's definitions:"—*Kiss*, to kiss one again. *Osculate*, to kiss three times. *Bicachelate*, to kiss another man's wife. *Salute a kiss*, one lady kissing another."

Fugitives Returned.—About two years ago, our city was surprised by the announcement that two negroes, belonging to the estate of Wm. Tefft, deceased, had run away. Search was made, but every effort to recover them was ineffectual. A short time since, information was received that these slaves were residing in the neighborhood of Oberlin, Ohio, and were anxious to return to their former homes. Accordingly Mr. Wm. A. Tefft, accompanied by a colored man, formerly belonging to the same owner, who has purchased his freedom, repaired to that abolition den, and this week returned home, bringing with them the two negro women, voluntary refugees from the cruel chains of their real enemies, the abolitionists.—The others would also have willingly returned, but were prevented by the abolitionists, who forcibly detained the two children, the mom staying behind with the intention of bringing them back with him, if possible. One of the reasons given for their wish to return, is that they were suffering from want of food, not being able to obtain enough work to get eatables. We have no doubt that many more of the slaves who run away from their masters would gladly return, if they could possibly raise the means.

Petersburg (Va.) News, Feb. 11.

Decease of Charles Willey, the oldest man in New England.—Died in Nottingham, N. H., on the 23d of January, 1853, Mr Charles Willey. He was born in that town on the 25th day of March, 1746, and would consequently have been one hundred and seven years of age next month. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and has been a pensioner. He has been a healthy, robust man, and until recently has been an active laborer. He says he learned to mow when he was ten years old, and used his scythe until he was a hundred; he then left it, as he thought ninety years was long enough for any man to follow that business. He has left a son, Mr. Jonathon Willey, between 70 and 80 years of age, who is also a pensioner for services in the war of 1812.—*Portsmouth Journal.*

A Simple but Invaluable Cough Remedy.—A friend gives us the following recipe for a very common complaint in our midst, which he and many others have tried and found a certain cure for coughs: Take a handfull of green or three pipers of dry hoarhound, and steep it in a quart of water, to a strong tea; remove the dregs; boil down to a pint, then add a tea-cupfull each of brown sugar and honey, a tablespoonfull each of lard and tar, and boil the whole to a candy. Dose—a small piece about the size of a pea; to be taken whenever disposed to cough.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1853.

CORRECTION.—We learn from an accurate source, that the lease of the coal mine at the Gulf was not made by L. J. Haughton, alone, but by the brothers, J. H. and L. J. Haughton, Esqs. to whom the coal on the premises belonged. The price to be paid per ton, has not transpired, and was not correctly stated by us last week, though it is believed that the income to each of the above gentlemen will probably be as much as we stated, viz: $10,000 a year.

FIRE.—On Friday night last, about 11 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the rear of the dwelling of Jas. Kyle, Esq., which threatened destruction to the building, but by prompt exertions of the citizens it was extinguished without much damage. An hour after, the bells rang out another alarm, the fire proving to be in another part of the same building, probably caused by an accidental spark in the previous confusion. This too was speedily arrested.

We are requested by the family, in the absence of Mr. Kyle at the North, to return their grateful acknowledgments for the kind and prompt aid rendered on the occasion.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION.—On Friday last, the Southerner coming up, and the Fanny Lutterloh going down, came in contact. Both sustained injury—the Southerner very considerable, we understand.

FAYETTEVILLE FLOUR.—A correspondent asks us how it happens that Northern Flour is higher than Fayetteville Flour in Wilmington, whilst Southern Flour is higher than Northern in New York? He says that the Wilmington Journal of the 18th quotes Northern at 5 25 to 7 50, and Fayetteville at 4 75 to 5 25. Whilst the New York Herald of the 15th quotes mixed to good Southern at 5 56 to 5 75, and Fancy Genessee and Ohio at 5 37 to 5 62. So that in New York good Southern is higher than the very best, "fancy" Northern.

Is there not something wrong in this matter? Is it not a sacrifice of that Southern feeling of which we all boast so much, to give a higher price for a Northern article which is admitted by the North itself to be inferior to that produced at home? Is it not a shame that a purely agricultural State should be everlastingly importing its very food from any other State, particularly a Northern State?

There is one thing which we have heard of as having an effect upon the price of Northern Flour with those who look more at the outside, more at the fashion of the thing than at the thing itself, viz: the superior finish of the barrels made at the North. The clock smooth and white, with smooth hoops; whilst we all know that barrels are made in this part of the country with reference only to durability. Cannot our North Carolina mills reform this? If they will, we think Wilmington, and other places too, will give more for their home Flour, unless they extend to it the proverb that a prophet has honor any where but in his own country.

We have been indebted, during the present session of Congress, to several members, and particularly to Messrs. Badger and Dockery, for valuable Congressional Documents. Among them is a huge volume, just received from Mr. Badger, which is more than usually valuable, and is creditable, both in matter and manner of execution, to the liberality of Congress. It is a Report of a Geological Survey of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, with a portion of Nebraska Territory, by David D. Owen, U. S. Geologist. It forms a quarto volume, containing about 700 pages of letter press, and innumerable Maps and Plates of the curiosities of that far off but most improving region. The Mineral wealth of that region is wonderful—perhaps, however, it is only more wonderful than that of other parts of the country in that competent scientific men have been thus early sent forward to discover it, and that Congress has had the liberality to publish an account of the discoveries. The work is executed in a superb manner, as little like the ordinary printing for Congress as possible.

EXPLOSION.—We learn from the Goldsboro' Telegraph that the boiler of the Smithfield Steam saw mill exploded on Tuesday last, killing three persons, and badly wounding three others.

President Pierce arrived in New York on Thursday last, on his way to Washington. If the mail had not failed this morning, we should probably have heard of his arrival at Washington.

That city is said to be crowded with applicants for office. The following are among those named:

Hon Wm. J. Brown, of Indiana, formerly in Congress, and also Second Assistant Postmaster General, is a candidate for the post of Special Mail Agent, for the States of Indiana and Illinois, with a salary of $1,600, and perquisites, making the post worth about $2,400 per annum.

Missouri wants Hon. James B. Bowlin for Commissioner of Indian affairs, and the Hon. James G. Green, ex-M. C., wants a Foreign Mission.

Pennsylvania, through Buchanan, wants Judge Campbell to be Attorney General. South Carolina would like to see Senator Butler in this place.

Gorman of Ia., and of the House, wants to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Col. John H. Wheeler, of N. C., is warmly urged by members of Congress for Auditor's Office for the Post Office Department, now filled by J. W. Farrelly, Esq., of Pa.

A portion of the baggage shipped by General Pierce to the White House via Boston, consists of twenty-five Genessee flour barrels full of the letters and petitions already received from office-seekers—and still they come.—*Richmond Whig.*

WASHINGTON RUMORS.—A letter from Washington, 16th inst., says, "General Pierce, in a letter to a friend in this city, states, unequivocally, that his Cabinet will be formed before he leaves Concord, and that no influences which may be exerted at Washington will induce him to change it."

The report that Hon. Edward Stanly, of North Carolina, intended shortly to take up his residence in California, is authoritatively contradicted.

FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.—We are indebted to Duncan G. McRae, Esq. for an official copy (from the office of the Secretary of State) of an act of the General Assembly, at its late session, entitled "an act to amend the 15th section of the 31st chapter of the Revised Statutes, so as to authorise the Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for two weeks in the county of New Hanover." We publish it for the information of our patrons in the several counties interested. It will be perceived that the *Spring Terms* of Sampson and Cumberland are *one week later*, in consequence of the two weeks given to New Hanover. And as the act repeals the two weeks in Anson, the Courts in Richmond, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick and New Hanover, *in the Fall*, will be *one week earlier;* and as New Hanover has two weeks, Sampson and Cumberland remain *as they now are* in the Fall.

We annex a table showing the time of holding *the next Spring and Fall Terms:*

	SPRING.	FALL.
Moore,	21st Feb'y.	22d Aug.
Montgomery,	28th "	29th "
Stanly,	7th March.	5th Sept.
Anson,	14th "	12th "
Richmond,	21st March.	19th Sept.
Robeson,	28th "	26th "
Bladen,	4th April.	3d Oct'r.
Columbus,	11th "	10th "
Brunswick,	18th "	17th "
New Hanover,	25th "	24th "
Sampson,	9th May.	7th Nov'r.
Cumberland,	16th "	14th "

Witnesses, and others interested, in Sampson and Cumberland, will take notice that the Spring Terms of those Courts will be held a week later than stated in their subpœnas.

AN ACT to amend the 15th Section of the 31st Chapter of the Revised Statutes, so as to authorise the Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for two weeks in the County of New Hanover.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the 15th section of the 31st chapter of the Revised Statutes, which provides for the time of holding Courts in the counties composing the 5th Judicial Circuit, be and the same is hereby amended, so that hereafter the Superior Courts of Law and Equity for the county of Richmond shall be held on the third Monday of March and on the third Monday of September; Robeson, on the fourth Monday of March and on the fourth Monday of September; Bladen, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of March and the first Monday after the fourth Monday of September; Columbus, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March and on the second Monday after the fourth Monday of September; Brunswick, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday of March and on the third Monday after the fourth Monday of September; New Hanover, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of March and on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September, and continue open at each term for two weeks, should the business of said Court require it; Sampson, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday of September; Cumberland, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday of March and on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday of September.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Judge who shall ride the 5th Judicial circuit shall be entitled to receive ninety dollars for each additional week that he is required to hold Court in said County of New Hanover, which sum shall be paid by the County Trustee of New Hanover county.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That all laws and clauses of laws within the meaning and purview of this Act be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

[Read three times and ratified, &c.]

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Tuesday, the deficiency bill being under consideration, the alleged frauds practised by the superintendents of the capitol extension were debated.

On Wednesday, the Deficiency Bill was passed; and the debate on the Garay grant continued.

On Thursday, the Pacific Rail Road bill was advocated by Messrs. Bell and Smith.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Tuesday, the bill amendatory of the coinage laws was passed.

On Wednesday, the bill making appropriations for the Post Office Department was passed, and the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill was debated.

On Thursday, the House was engaged on the appropriation bills.

A train of cars and 500 bales of cotton were destroyed by fire on the night of the 14th instant on the South Carolina rail road.

LATE FROM EUROPE.—The America has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 5th inst. Cotton had advanced ¼d, with good demand. Sales of the week 65,000 bales. Middling Uplands 5¼.

England.—Viscount Melbourne is dead.

France.—The Emperor is married, and has pardoned three thousand political offenders. The Asiatic cholera has broken out in Paris.

Austria.—The speech of Napoleon, announcing his marriage, caused great sensation in Vienna.

The Goldsboro' Telegraph, speaking of Bishop Ives, says that "the Fayetteville Observer charges that insanity has produced his strange course.—Now we cannot see the charity displayed in these remarks, nor—if we may be allowed to say so of such intelligent editors—the propriety of their use."

The Telegraph is mistaken. The Observer made no such charge. It merely coincided with the *Bishop's own views* of his case, as stated to the Convention.

The Telegraph also says that the Bishop "sufferred himself to be persuaded that his conduct was attributable to bodily disease or constitutional infirmity."

Will the Telegraph inform us who so "persuaded" the Bishop? We never heard of any such persuasion; and doubt whether any one approached the Bishop with even an intimation of any such infirmity. On the contrary it was his own excuse for his course.

We desire no controversy on this subject with any one; but do not choose to have our language misunderstood or misrepresented. We have confined our statements on the subject to well known facts, beyond which we have not gone and do not intend to go.

CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE.—We learn from the Wadesborough Argus that there are about 90 young Ladies at this flourishing institution, and the number will probably be increased to 100 during the session.

HOW RAIL ROADS ARE BUILT.—Seven rail road companies in the State of New York, out of perhaps 50 in all, have issued bonds to the amount of $27,330,000. The interest, at 7 per cent. is $1,917,300 a year.

One hundred millions of dollars have been expended in that State on rail roads.

NEW YORK CITY.—The report of the City Comptroller shows that the total expenditure of the last year, exclusive of funds set apart for the payment of the city debt, was eight millions, two hundred and ninety-four thousand, two hundred and forty one dollars. The expenditures on account of the city government alone, exclusive of trust funds or the sinking fund, were three millions, one hundred and sixteen thousand, seven hundred and ninety-three dollars.

Of this sum, about sixty thousand dollars were expended in "refreshments," &c, for the Common Council. Here is one of the refreshment bills paid by the Comptroller:

Corporation of N. Y. to J. Taylor, Dr.
To refreshments furnished Common Council, for month of Dec. 1852, viz:

Beef, pork, vegetables, bread, butter, tea, coffee, milk, sugar, chickens, oysters, eggs, cakes, pepper, mustard, salt, vinegar, and help, 8776 45

INCREASE OF POPULATION.—It is calculated that since the census was taken, (June 1st 1850) the population of the Union has increased 2,489,000.

In consequence of the scarcity of silver change the merchants of Portland, Me., have resolved to receive and pay out United States postage stamps.

We have frequently resorted to the same expedient, and perhaps as frequently have remitted and received stamps by mail, in settlement of sums less than a dollar. They are a great convenience.

MILITARY.—Lieut. Col. Neill A. McLean of Robeson has been elected Colonel of the 43d Regiment of N. C. Militia.

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART.—This is the title of a new monthly, just started in New York, by Alexander Montgomery. We have received the second number, and after reading some of the articles we cheerfully testify to the merits of the work. It is not only well arranged and ably sustained in its reading department, but it is embellished with numerous finely executed engravings, which add greatly to its interest.

Gen. Pierce at the Astor House.—Several gentlemen called upon the President elect in the course of the morning, and were received by him in a private manner. He studiously avoids everything that can possibly be construed into a public reception or demonstration, and has intimated very plainly that if he is not permitted to enjoy that seclusion and privacy most congenial to his feelings, he will take the first train South and quit the city. The Gen. has shown himself to be a man of determination and firmness.

N. Y. Express.

Sidney Webster, Esq., the private Secretary of the President elect, is warmly complimented by those who know him. The Boston Post describes him as a young New Hampshire man of talent, a graduate of Yale College; and of the Dane Law School, and a successful practitioner of law at the Suffolk Bar, first, and afterwards in his native State.

Vice President King, it is stated, expects to return to Washington by the 1st of April. Senator Clemens has received a letter from the commander of the steamer Fulton, at Havana, stating that the health of Mr. King was much improved. He takes exercise on foot daily.

In the early part of last week, during a freshet in the Pee Dee, the Gin House of Mr. R. L. Steely, of this county, was washed away by the waters, by which we are sorry to learn, he lost about 60,000 pounds of seed cotton, a considerable quantity of bagging, &c.—*Wades. Argus.*

It has been currently reported, we see, that the Post Office at Rockingham, Richmond county, had been discontinued. Such, we are glad to learn, is not the fact. A. J. Veal, the former Postmaster, has resigned, and R. T. Long, Esq., has been appointed in his place.—*Ib.*

We regret to learn that on Saturday afternoon last, Mr. Wm. Simmons, living in the neighborhood of Cedar Hill in this county, met with a very serious accident. While out hunting, he chanced to stumble against something in his way and fell, when his gun, a heavy rifle, went off, and the ball passed through his thigh, shattering the bone.

Wadesboro' Argus.

Steam Boats.—From a list of Steam Boats owned by the principal cities of the Union which we see going the rounds of the papers, we observe that Wilmington is put down as owning 15, and is surpassed by only four seaboard cities in the South, viz: New Orleans 111, Mobile 78, Savannah 27, Baltimore 34. Wilmington, though, is not correctly reported, as she has 20 Boats now plying to and from her port, and 2 others not yet ready for service. We are gratified to observe her position so favorable, being considerably ahead of her sister Charleston, which has six times her population. This fact shows the desire as well as the capacity of Wilmington to do an increased transporting business, which is mostly carried on up and down the Cape Fear, thereby rendering the despatch of all goods which our back country friends should wish to receive through or from her certainly reliable.

Wilmington Herald.

Large Hogs in Sampson County.—We learn that Thomas I. Faison, Esq., of Sampson county, recently fattened two hogs, weighing respectively 745 and 620 pounds nett. Curtis Thompson do. weighing 531 and 494; and W. S. Hines one, weighing 500 pounds.—*Wilmington Journal.*

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine, White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the Still.
McLAURIN & STRANGE.
Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

A FRESH supply of genuine Peruvian Guano, just received and for sale in quantities to suit. Apply to BEVERLY ROSE.
Feb'y 21, 1853. 70-3t

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. R. H. WYCHE, Summerville, Cumberland county, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of said village and vicinity. He is a graduate of Emory and Henry College, Va., and of the University of Pennsylvania Medical Department, and has had some experience in practice.
Feb'y 18, 1853. 70*6tpd
Carolinian copy 6 t.

MARRIED,

On the 25th ult., by Rev. P. Robinson, Col. WM. W. WALKUP, of Union county, to Miss JANE E. MILLER, of York District, S. C.

In Anson county on the 9th inst., Mr. WM. CROWDER, and Miss SARAH, daughter of B. D. Henry, Esq.

In Sampson county, on the 8th inst., A. B. CHESNUT, Esq., of Clinton, Sampson county, to Miss ANN MORISEY, of Duplin county.

In Richmond county, on Thursday, 27th ult., Mr. JAMES H. BOSTICK to Miss MARY COVINGTON.

Near Monroe, Union county, on the 10th inst., by J. Sikes, Esq., Mr. ELI W. LILES, Postmaster at Beaver Dam, N. C., to Miss ELIZABETH ANN, youngest daughter of Herren Williams, Esq.; all of Union county.

DIED,

At her residence in Robeson county, on the 26th ult., in the 44th year of her age, Mrs. JENNET McGEACHY, widow of Ronelle McGeachy, dec'd.

At Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning last, General WILLIAM GIBBS McNEILL, formerly a distinguished officer of the Engineer Corps of the U. S. Army, aged 52. Gen. McNeill was a native of this State.

Near Summerville, in this county, on the 11th inst., after an illness of one night, LITTLE WHITE, the adopted son of Archibald and Ellen McLean.

In Guilford county, on the 5th instant, THOS. RANKIN, in the 68th year of his age. Also, on the 6th, JEREMIAH PEARSON, aged about 76 years. The deceased had been a member of the M. E. Church about 50 years. Also, on the 13th, THOMAS McCUISTIN, aged about 63 years. The deceased was at the battle of Guilford Court House.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Feb'y 21.

BACON—	10	a 11	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	24	a 25	Cuba	24	a 27
CANDLES—E. F.	14	a	New Orleans,	30	a
Adamantine	30	a 35	NAILS—	5½	a 6
Sperm	70	a	OILS—Linseed,	80	a
COFFEE—Rio,	11	a 11½	Tanners',	60	a 70
Laguira,	11½	a	SALT—		
St. Domingo,	9	a 10	Liv'p, (sack,)	1 75	a
COTTON—			Alum, (bu.)	40	a
Strictly prime,	8¼	a 8¾	SEED—		
Prime,	8¼	a 8¾	Flaxseed,	1 10	a 1 15
Fair,	8	a 8¼	Clover, per lb.	12½	a 15
COTTON BAGGING—			SHOT—		
Gunny,	14	a 16	Com., pr. bag,	2 00	a
Dundee,	13	a 15	Buck,	2 25	a
Barlaps,	10	a 12	SPIRITS—		
COTTON YARNS—			Peach Brandy,		a
No. 5 to 10,	16	a	Apple " new	50	a
DOMESTIC GOODS—			N. C. Whiskey,	28	a 32
Bro. Sheetings,	7	a 7½	Northern "	30	a
Osnaburgs,	9	a 10	N. E. Rum,	40	a
FEATHERS—	35	a 37	Jamaica Rum,	$2	a 2 50
FLOUR—			Fr. Brandy,	$2	a 3 00
Superfine,	4 50	a	American Gin,	30	a 40
Fine,	4 25	a	Holland Gin,	1 50	a 2 00
Scratched,	4 00	a	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf,	10	a 11
Corn,	60	a 65	Crushed,	9¾	a 10½
Wheat,	75	a 80	St. Croix,	9	a
Oats,	40	a 45	Porto Rico,	7	a 9
Peas,	65	a 70	New Orleans,	6	a 8
Rye,	65	a 70	TALLOW—	7	a 8
HIDES—Dry,	7	a 8	TOBACCO—		
Green,	3	a	Leaf,	2	a 3½
IRON—			Manufactured,	8	a 15
Sweedes, co. bar,	5	a	WHITE LEAD—	$2¼	a 2 50
Ditto, wide,	6	a	WINDOW GLASS—		
English,	4	a	8 x 10,	2¼	a 2½
LARD—	11	a 13	10 x 12,	2¾	a
LEAD—	8	a 8½	WOOL—	22	a 23

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton.—We continue our quotations; but would remark, that at the close of the week it was rather hard to obtain these rates, and this week sellers may have to submit to less figures. The manufacturers were largely in the market last week, which sustained prices: shippers could not do it.

Flour.—No change.

Corn.—There is a demand for all that comes in.

Oats.—Plentiful supply.

Flaxseed.—The shipping season being nearly over, prices give way.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Soft Turpentine 3 75 to 3 80; hard 2 00 to 2 05. Spirits 28. Tar 2 10 to 2 20. Corn at auction 57 to 60, demand sluggish. Bacon 11 to 12½. Several ratts Timber sold at 5 50, 5 75, 7, 7 25, 7 50, and $9. On Saturday morning Naval Stores advanced from above rates. Soft Turpentine advanced 5 cents, but holders asked more. Last sales of Spirits at 40; 64 was afterwards offered and refused; holders demand 65.

At Charleston, cotton 7½ to 10¾, principally 9 to 10. Corn 72.

At New York, cotton was dull on Friday, notwithstanding the America's news.

At Cheraw, cotton 6¼ to 9¾, principally 7½ to 9¼. Sales of the week 776 bales. Corn 50 to 62.

Total receipts of cotton 2,133,380 bales, against 1,652,482 last year. Increase 540,898 bales.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Feb 18—Str Southerner, with passengers, and goods for W. F. Moore, Cook & Johnson, C. T. Haigh & Son, J. H. & J. Martine, Rockfish Co, J. L. Bailey, W. R. Valentine, Jones & Barbee, D. W. Rogers.

Feb. 19—Str Douglass, [with a sloop laden with oysters in tow,] and goods for P. P. Johnson, E. Fuller, J. H. & J. Martine, A. H. Whitfield, E. W. Wilkings & co, Cook & Taylor, D. & W. McLaurin, A. Johnson & co, Benbow & Kyle, P. Taylor, Lawrence & Troy, J. & T. Waddill, McDonald & McMaster, Mrs. J. Pearce, C. E. Leete, E. J. Hale & son, of this place; and J. T. Foster, J. Walker, A. W. Scott, J. S. & A. Gainey, of the interior.

Feb 18—Str Chatham, 19—Strs Zephyr and Douglass. 20—Strs Fanny Lutterloh and Evergreen.

AN ASSOCIATION

OF THE Friends of Education will be formed at Lumberton, Robeson county, on SATURDAY, 5th of March proximo. All persons interested in the elevation of the profession of Teachers, and in the advancement of Literature in general, are respectfully solicited to attend.
MANY CITIZENS.
Feb. 22. 70-2t

10 TONS CUMBERLAND COAL.

EXPECTED this week, 10 tons Blacksmith COAL. We will sell 5 tons at $12 per ton, delivered at Landing.
HALL & BOLLINGER.
Feb. 21. 70-3t

A CARD.

MRS. BEVILL having taken the house over Messrs. J. & R. Gilchrist's Store, second door from Harman's Hotel, is prepared and would be glad to accommodate gentlemen with board by the week or month, on reasonable terms.
Feb'y 20, 1853. 70-3tpd

FRUIT TREES.

PERSONS wishing to get Fruit Trees *must* call this week, as all on hand will be sent off on the 28th.
C. LUTTERLOH.
Feb'y 21, 1853. 1t

Now is the time to plant Evergreens and sow Blue-Grass Seed.

FOR SALE.

A FINE TOP BUGGY, nearly new. Apply to E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.
Feb'y 21, 1853. 70tf

CALL AND SETTLE.

AS our copartnership will end by its own limitation on the 1st of May, we would respectfully say to all indebted to us either by note or account to call and settle the same.
COOK & TAYLOR.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 21, 1853. 70-t2wM

TO CARRIAGE MAKERS.

THE undersigned has now in store a large and general assortment of Carriage Hubs, Spokes and Rims. Also, Carriage Springs, Axles and Dash Irons, together with a general assortment of Carriage Trimmings; which will be sold on favorable terms.
BEVERLY ROSE.
Feb'y 21, 1853. 70-3t

Real Estate at Auction.—On Thursday, 10th March 1853, at Town House, that valuable Brick Store and Dwelling House occupied by Mr J. B. Walton. Terms at sale.
WILLKINGS & CO., } Auct'rs.
A. M. CAMPBELL, }
Feb'y 21, 1853. 70ts

LARD AND BACON,

At J. & T. WADDILL'S.
Feb'y 17, 1853. 70tf

ASHLAND ACADEMY,

ROBESON COUNTY,

Formerly Alfordsville, (a temporary name.)

THE Exercises of this School will be resumed on 1st of March next, under the care and instruction of the Rev. N. McDonald, as Principal.

The Trustees would direct the attention of parents and guardians to this institution, being confident that for cheapness and thorough instruction in the various branches, this is rarely surpassed.

The location is one very healthy and desirable, 16 miles west of Lumberton, on the Bennettsville road.

Terms, per session, $6, $8 and $10. Board in good families from $6 to $7 per month.

By order of the Board.
E. BULLARD, Sec'y.
Feb'y 5, 1853. 70*3t

THE undersigned, having purchased Mr. Thos. S. Lutterloh's Distillery and Cooper-shops, have entered into Copartnership under the name of McLaurin & Strange, for the purpose of carrying on the Distillery of Turpentine, and the manufacture of Spirit Barrels.
D. McLAURIN.
WM. McLAURIN.
JAS. W. STRANGE.
Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

To Country Merchants!!

THE SUBSCRIBER has now on hand and offers for sale the following articles, viz:
1 groce P. and M. Yeast Powders.
2 " Seidlitz Powders.
2 " Fal. C. Capsules.
3 " Castor Oil,—assorted sizes.
6 " Ess. Peppermint.
5 " " Cinnamon.
5 " " Lemon.
5 " Paregoric.
5 " Laudanum.
3 " Opodeldoc.
3 " British Oil.
3 " Harlem "
2 " Turlington's Bal.
1 " Pain Killer.

Together with a large supply of Dyestuffs, Drugs, Paints, Oils, &c., &c.; all of which he offers low for cash, or on time to punctual customers.
J. N. SMITH, Druggist and Chemist.
Green St.
Feb. 19, 1853. 70-tf

Headquarters,
34TH REGIMENT N. C. MILITIA.
Feb'y 15, 1853.

THE Commissioned Officers of this Regiment are hereby ordered to parade their respective commands, armed and equipped according to law, at the residence of Jas. W. McAlister, on Saturday the 5th of March next, for drill, when an election will be held to fill the office of Colonel Commandant, made vacant by promotion.
K. MURCHISON,
1t] Lt. Col. Com'd'g.

HOUSE and LOT in Summerville,

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his late DWELLING HOUSE, with a Store building and all necessary Out Houses, in the village of Summerville, Cumberland county. The Lot contains about 2 acres, and is eligibly situated either for a private residence or for business. For terms, which will be accommodating, apply to
NEILL McLEAN.
Feb'y 17. 70*3t

NEW BOOKS.

MY NOVEL, complete, by Bulwer; The Tell Tale, or Home Secrets; Kubner's Elementary Greek Grammar; Pierce's Algebra; Smith's Arithmetic; Anthon's Horace; Anthon's Cicero; Bullion's English and Latin Grammars; Gould's Ovid, &c. Just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Feb'y 21.

Also, a second supply of Professor Emmons' Geological Report.

THE Magistrates of Cumberland County are notified to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Thursday of our next County Court, at 12 o'clock, M., for the transaction of public business.
BENJAMIN ROBINSON, Chairman.
Feb'y 21, 1853. 70-2t

PROPOSALS

WILL be received at the Office of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Co., at Pittsboro', until the 28th inst., for the unfinished work at Pullen's Falls, consisting of
3 Locks,
2 Dams, and the excavation and embankments for the Canal at that point.
For information, plans, &c., apply to either of the subscribers who will be found at that point until the 28th.
A. MURCHISON, President.
CLEMENT SMITH, Eng'r.
Feb. 22. 70-2t

NOTICE.

THE LANDS belonging to the Minors of George T. Barksdale, dec'd, will be rented for this year, at the Sales of his property, viz: The Clarendon Bridge place, on the 1st of March; the Daily place, on the 2d; the old Barksdale place, on the 4th; and the place near James Robeson's in Bladen, on the 7th.
PATRICK MURPHY, }
T. D. McDOWELL, } Guardians.
Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tt

The Road to Health.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

A Bad Leg of a Very Dangerous Nature cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Mrs. Poole, of No. 2, Mermaid-court, Borough, had suffered for a very long period with a dreadful sore leg, which baffled the skill of the most eminent surgeons in private practice, as well as in the Hospitals and Dispensaries, under whose treatment she had been, none of whom, after repeated trials, could effect the least good. The use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment alone has been the means of curing this extraordinary bad leg, to the wonder and astonishment of all who have seen it, as Mrs Poole is a person far advanced in years.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each. Wholesale by the principal Drug houses in the Union and by Messrs A. B. & D. SANDS, New York; and Mr. J. HOUSEY, 84 Maiden Lane, New York.

There is very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale by S. R. & T. A. EVANS, Wilmington, N. C.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

WORTH & ELLIOTT,

(SUCCESSORS TO J. D. WILLIAMS,)
FORWARDING & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
(OLD STAND OF HALL & JOHNSON.)

J. A. WORTH. [W. P. ELLIOTT.
February 16, 1853. 69-y

NOTICE.

ALL mill-wrights that wish to get a valuable job of work to do in that line of business, are requested to meet on the first Saturday in March, (that is the 5th of the month,) at Rockdale, at John P. Wright's, on the old stage road that leads from Laurel Hill to Bennettsville, as the subscriber wishes to have a new set of fine mills built on Joe's Creek, at the old mill that is called the Rockdale mill, and is determined to put the job out to the lowest bidder for cash. Workmen, it will be a valuable job of work, let who will get it, for the stream is as good a stream as there is in the State, and I am determined fully to give it what it can do with machinery, and am determined to get the job done as quick as possible, as there is such a great demand for lumber at this time in this section of the country; and workmen, come and give me a call. This job is, or will be, worthy of any of your attentions to lose a little time to come and try for it. The description of the mill will be made known on the day that it is let out.
JOHN P. WRIGHT.
Feb'y 14, 1853. 70-3t*

Rail Road to the Coal Fields.

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners appointed under the late Act of the General Assembly incorporating the "Western Rail Road Company," it was ordered that Books of subscription to the said Company should be opened at the following places, to-wit:—

At Wilmington, on Friday the 25th of February, under the direction of the Commissioners named in the Charter, viz: Messrs. P. K. Dickinson, Thos. H. Wright, John A. Taylor, Gilbert Potter, John McRae, Sr., O. G. Parsley, A. J. DeRosset, Jr., Robt. W. Brown, and D. K. McRae.

At the Gulf, in Chatham county, on Saturday the 26th of February, under the direction of Messrs. Laurence J. Haughton, Peter G. Evans, Evander McIver, and Robt. A. Stuart.

At Columbia, Randolph county, on Monday the 28th of February, under the direction of Messrs. I. H. Foust, Dan'l Hackney, Henry B. Elliott, John B. Troy, and Abram Brower.

At Greensboro', on the 1st of March, under the direction of Messrs. James Sloan, Lyndon Swaim, Andrew Wetherly, William S. Rankin, C. P. Mendenhall, R. G. Lindsay, Geo. Albright, David F. Caldwell and John A. Gilmer.

Books continue open, as heretofore, at Fayetteville.

DUNCAN G. McRAE,
Chairman Board of Commissioners.

Feb'y 5, 1853. 66tf

FAYETTEVILLE

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is now organised and prepared to receive applications for Insurance, on as favorable terms as other Companies.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Lilly.	Avon E. Hall.
H. L. Myrover.	J. G. Shepherd.
Thos. S. Lutterloh.	Wm. Warden.
John H. Cook.	S. T. Hawley.
D. A. Ray.	John D. Williams.
A. A. McKethan.	C. Benbow.
Geo. McNeill.	Wm. McLaurin.
Nathan A. Stedman.	Wm. McIntyre.
James Kyle.	

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.

GEO. McNEILL, }
JOHN H. COOK, } Executive Committee.
JAS. KYLE. }

The plan of Mutual Insurance must commend itself to our community, for it can be demonstrated that we have saved within the last six years upwards of $30,000 by insurance in the North Carolina Mutual Company: that is, we should have paid to have kept the same insurance in the foreign joint stock companies that sum more than we have actually paid; and yet the North Carolina Mutual Company has received between $5000 and $6000 more from our community than it has paid out for losses here,—showing that we are favorably situated, as compared with other places in the State, for Insurance.

Our Company has gone into operation favorably, having the day we organised applications to the amount of $110,000, and the Company is now placed upon a firm footing.

Any Director, authorised Agent, or Secretary, may receive Applications, but they will not be binding until approved by the Executive Committee or the Board.

☞ WM. L. McGARY, Esq. is appointed General Agent of the Company. We invite applications.

GEO. McNEILL, Pres't.
C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.
Feb'y 7, 1853. 66tf

GREENSBOROUGH

Mutual Life Insurance & Trust Co'y.

THIS Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle*, and embraces two distinct departments, to-wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders **double the** ordinary security, without destroying their **right to a** full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the **Depositor, as regards the** amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little, (not less than one dollar,) and as often, as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments,—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age.*

☞ See Pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

Directors—Ralph Gorrell, Lyndon Swaim, John A Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Rich'd Greene, David McLean, Richard Sterling, John M. Logan, D. P. Weir, E. W. Ogburn, Robert M. Sloan, Robert P. Dick, Henry B. Elliott.

President—Ralph Gorrell.
Vice President—Lyndon Swaim.
Secretary and Treasurer—D. P. Weir.
Attorney—John A. Gilmer.
Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, M. D.
Consulting Physicians—D. C. Mebane, M. D.; J. L. Cole, M. D.; D. P. Weir, M. D.
General Agent—William H. Cumming.

☞ Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing

D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Jan'y 25, 1853. 65tf

There being no Rate of Freight established by the Steamboat Lines on the Cape Fear River for Guano, it is agreed that from this date twenty-five cents per bag will be charged.

T. S. LUTTERLOH,
J. D. WILLIAMS, Pres't C. F. S. B. Co.
R. M. ORRELL, Ag't
Henrietta S. B. Co.
JAMES BANKS,
for Brothers' Line.

Feb'y 1, 1853. 65-6w

COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
Jayne's Expectorant.
Jackson's Cough Lozenges.
Rushton's Cod Liver Oil.
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Feb'y 3, 1853. 65-2m

NOTICE.

HAVING sold all my interest in the Union Livery Stables, I will hereafter act as Agent for said Stables until further notice is given.

J. B. ASKEW.

Feb'y 1, 1853. 66tf

AMERICAN HOTEL,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

BY J. BETHUNE.

IN offering my services to the travelling public as the proprietor of the American Hotel, I will refrain from all unnecessary boasting, but will assure those who stop with me, that nothing which personal efforts on my part can accomplish to contribute to their comfort will be left undone. The buildings have all been thoroughly repaired and furnished with entirely new furniture.

It is situated within about three hundred yards of the Depot. The Stage Office is kept at this Hotel. The Northern Stage arrives and departs daily, the Western Stage tri-weekly. Being agent at this place, travellers passing will receive all the attention that I am able to bestow. My motto is—"I study to please."

A. BETHUNE.

Jan'y 14, 1853. 65-3m

NOTICE.

DR. JAMES F. FOULKES having taken the Office formerly occupied by the late Dr. T. N. Cameron, on Green street, next door to the office of W. B. Wright, Attorney at Law, respectfully offers his professional services to the people of Fayetteville and county of Cumberland. He will be found in his Office at all times, except when professionally engaged.

Feb'y 1, 1853. 65tf

FOR SALE.

WAGON AND TEAM MULES, two of the mules 3 years old. All in good repair and order for running. Apply to

H. BRANSON, or
N. BRANSON.

Dec. 20, 1852. 53tf

WM. H. McRARY,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Particular attention will be paid to selling and shipping Naval Stores and Produce, and also to the Forwarding of Goods.

Merchants who consign their Goods to him can rely on their being forwarded by first boat after they are discharged from vessel.

REFERENCES:

F. Fries, E. A. Yoder & Co., Salem, N. C.
T. M. Young, Mocksville.
Hunt & Adderton, Lexington.
John D. Brown, Salisbury.
J. H. & J. Martine, Fayetteville.

Jan'y 20, 1853. 62tf

$100 REWARD

WILL be paid for the apprehension and confinement in jail of a man by the name of ALEXANDER BROWN. He is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, rather stout built, weighs about 165 or 170 lbs., has light colored hair, rather inclined to red, dark eyes, and is somewhat freckled in the face. He is very polite in speaking. He killed a negro boy of mine last night.

CAMERON WRIGHT.

Springfield, Richmond Co., Jan. 20, 1853. 61tf

Who would have thought it?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Montford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!
Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

FALL STOCK, 1852.

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE ARE now receiving our Fall Stock, to which we invite the attention of buyers.

HALL & SACKETT.

August 23, 1852. 19tf

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. THOS. C. HALL respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity. He may be consulted at the Office directly over the new Drug Store of Samuel J. Hinsdale, South West corner of Market Square.

July 29, 1852. 13tf

NEW DRUG STORE

THE subscriber having taken the Store on Green street, known as the McPherson Building, nearly opposite Dr. Robinson's Shop, is now receiving a fresh and well assorted stock of

Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, and Perfumery.

Together with a good assortment of Hair, Flesh, Tooth, Paint, and Whitewash Brushes; Cupping, Tooth, and Surgical Instruments; Galvanic Batteries, &c. &c. All of which he offers low for Cash or on time to punctual customers.

Orders respectfully solicited from Country Physicians and others, who may depend on procuring fresh and genuine articles, and that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

☞ MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS carefully and accurately prepared.

J. S. SMITH.

Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

PAINTS, OIL, &c.

1000 LBS. PURE WHITE LEAD.
200 Kegs, Blacks, Fine ground in Oil.
Lamp Black.
Tuscan "
Vegetable or Rose Pink.
Chrome Yellow,
" Green, (in Oil.)
Paris " "
Putty and Putty Knives,
Copal Varnish,
Black Leather Varnish,
Brown Japan " &c.

For sale low by J. S. SMITH.

Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

JUST RECEIVED,

5 Casks Rice,
45 Boxes Cheese,
10 Corn Shellers,
5 Barrels Pickled Pork,
100 Sacks Salt.

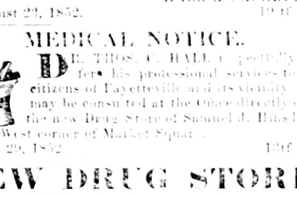
BENBOW, KYLE & CO.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

WANTED,

20,000 BARRELS OF TURPENTINE, for Distillery at the Plank Road Bridge on Big Rockfish. The best market price will be paid. For further information, inquire of John W. Murphy, at the Bridge, or of A. A. McKethan, Fayetteville.

Dec. 18, 1851. 49tf



Only Burnt out in Part.

A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the remains of his old stand, opposite Liberty Point. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

Having kept the greater portion of his Timbers at a distance from the manufactory, he has on hand a large and well selected lot of thoroughly seasoned Timber, of every description used in his business, which enables him to retain all his principal workmen. He is therefore now prepared to do any work in his line in the very best style, and on the most favorable terms—as low as any work of the same quality in N. C.

He has on hand, completely finished,
8 Barouches, for 1 or 2 horses;
6 Rockaways, and 13 Buggies.
Also, nearly finished,
10 Carriages for 2 horses;
20 Barouches for 1 and 2 horses;
12 Rockaways, and 30 Buggies;

All of which are of the most approved plan and finish, and will compare with any work in the U. States for neatness and durability.

Having been engaged in the above business for the past 20 years, his work is well known, and he refers to old customers for proof of its durability.

☞ ALL work warranted for 12 months, and repaired free of charge should it fail by bad workmanship or material, within that time.

☞ REPAIRING executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Jan'y 26, 1852. 59

SEED RYE FOR SALE.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Jan'y 1, 1853. 58tf

WANT OF MONEY!

I WILL sell my *SUMMER RESIDENCE*, two miles from the Market, on the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road—one of the most desirable and healthy places in the county.

Also, 40 Shares of Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Stock, and 30 Shares of Fayetteville Hotel Stock.

With the largest stock of Ready-made CARRIAGES and BUGGIES ever offered in this place—over $5000 worth—completely finished. All of which I will sell at very reduced prices for cash or negotiable notes.

So little attention has been paid to the call made by me after the fire of the 24 Jan'y, on those indebted to me to call and settle, that I am induced to offer the above property at reduced prices to enable me to rebuild my Carriage Establishment and continue my business with convenience.

I shall place notes in proper hands for collection, if not paid soon. I have all my accounts made out to the 1st Jan'y 1852. A. A. McKETHAN.

March 29, 1852. 77tf

FAYETTEVILLE BRANCH
Clothing Establishment.

J. M. WHITE & UNDERHILL,
Drapers, Tailors, and Wholesale and Retail Clothiers
119 *William Street,*
NEW YORK;
AND
Person Street, next door to Bank of Cape Fear,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WE would beg leave to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that we have just received a large assortment of FALL & WINTER CLOTHING, manufactured expressly for this market. Purchasers will find it to their interest to examine our stock before buying.

ALSO—A good assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Cravats, Hosiery, and fine Cloths and Cassimeres. All of which will be sold at New York wholesale prices.

Having secured the services of some of the best practical workmen, the Tailoring Business will be carried on as usual, and all orders for fine clothing will be executed in the most fashionable style.

October 28, 1852. 57tf

WANTED,

TWO SPIRIT BARREL COOPERS. Apply to

N. KING, Kingsbury, N. C.

Dec. 17, 1852. 54tf

50,000 lbs. of Rags Wanted.

I WILL pay 3½ cts. per pound cash for all clean cotton and linen RAGS, delivered to J. D. Williams, in Fayetteville. I am nearly ready to put in operation a Paper Mill in this neighborhood, and am desirous of getting my rags in this market. My object is to pay as much for rags as I can afford, and hope that I may not be forced to distant markets for my supplies. I have arranged with Mr. Williams to receive and pay for all rags delivered to him. DAVID MURPHY.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 24, 1852. 68-tf

MUSIC.

L. F. WHITAKER, formerly Professor of Music in Cumberland College, would respectfully announce that he has located in Fayetteville for the purpose of teaching Music. He would be very happy to receive the names of those who wish their daughters instructed in this delightful branch of female literature. He may be found at Miss Farmer's residence. Vocal Music taught in connection with instructions on the Piano, *gratis.*

Terms $15 per Quarter.

Pianos tuned and repaired on very accommodating terms. Dec. 7, 1852.—50tf

---

EDWIN GLOVER,

At the Sign of the Large Watch, Hay Street,
(HIS OLD STAND.)

Has just received his FALL STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of

Watches, Jewelry,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE, AND MILITARY GOODS.

AMONG his assortment may be found Watches of all kinds, from $8 to $125; gold Fob, Guard and Vest Chains; gold Seals and Keys; Silver Fob and Guard Chains and Keys. Breast pins, Ear-rings and Finger-rings, a fine stock; Cuff-pins; Bracelets; gold and Silver Spectacles; Thimbles and Pencils; gold Lockets; Colts and Allens Revolvers; Glass eyes; Accordeons; silver Spoons; silver Cups, &c.; Military Goods of all kinds, a fine Lot of Clocks, and almost everything called for in his line, which will be sold cheap for Cash, or on short time to those that will pay their bills when presented.

☞ Watches and Jewelry repaired as usual.

Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

☞ All those indebted by Note or Book account, must pay by the 1st of November.

Fayetteville, Oct. 4, 1852. 51tf

C. W. ANDREWS,
Dealer in Stoves.

AND MANUFACTURER OF PLAIN AND JAPAN
Tin Ware, Copper, Tin Plate and Sheet Iron Works.

I HAVE in my employment competent workmen, and am prepared to do all kinds of work, either in COPPER, TIN or SHEET IRON.

I have on hand all the necessary materials and machinery for making Factory Cans and Drums, and to do all kinds of factory work that can be done by any similar Establishment in the State.

Also, for sale, Patent Factory Can Rings, varying from ⅜ to 14 inches; Drum Heads, &c.

ROOFING, GUTTER AND LEADER PIPES put up in the best manner.

Also, just received, a full supply of **COOKING STOVES**, of the most approved patterns, some of them very large, for hotel and plantation use.

Always on hand a good assortment of TIN WARE.

C. W. ANDREWS,
South East corner Market Square.

May 15, 1852. 91-tf

BACON! BACON!

15 HHDS. Sides and Shoulders, for sale by

W. H. LUTTERLOH.

Dec. 23, 1852. 54-tf

FIRE-PROOF ROOFING.
Francis Shenton,
SLATE AND METAL ROOFER, &c.,

THANKFUL for past favors, begs to call public attention to SLATE ROOFING, done on the most approved principle, making roofs lighter, tighter, and more durable than the old way of sheeting, effecting a saving in lumber, and greater security against fire. The low price at which Slate Roofs are now offered will compare favorably with any other kind of fire-proof Roofing.

SLATE CHIMNEY PIPES made to any pattern. They are an excellent remedy for smoking chimneys, and seldom fail to effect a cure.

☞ Tin and Copper Gutters, Leader Pipes and Bends, made to any pattern, and every kind of fire-proof roofing put on or repaired in the best manner, on reasonable terms.

F. S., in soliciting your patronage, feels confident of giving entire satisfaction in all cases where a thorough knowledge of his business is required.

Fayetteville, Sept. 7, 1852. 24Y

DENTISTRY.

D. W. C. Benbow, Surgeon Dentist, having located in Fayetteville, may be found third door below the Market, Benbow & Kyle's block, and will be happy to wait on those requiring his services.

All work warranted, and he flatters himself he can give satisfaction, having taken great pains to qualify himself under the instruction of one of the first Dentists in New England.

Dec. 22, 1852. 54tf

The largest Stock of Goods ever offered by us!

W are now receiving much the LARGEST STOCK of

DRY GOODS,
Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Shoes, Boots, Umbrellas, &c.

Ever offered by us in this place, to which we particularly invite the attention of Merchants, as we are determined not to be undersold.

STARR & WILLIAMS.

August 25, 1852. 29tf

UNION LIVERY STABLES,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE PROPRIETORS are prepared to furnish the Public with

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies,
FOR HIRE.

They are also prepared to carry Passengers to any of the neighboring Towns, on reasonable terms.

Their Stock may be found at the Stables formerly occupied by Messrs. Phillips & Wooten, a few doors West of the Telegraph Office.

They always have in attendance good Ostlers and Reinsmen.

☞ A FOUR-HORSE CARRIAGE will be in attendance, at short notice, to convey Passengers to and from the Steam Boats.

They will take Horses on Livery at reasonable terms. They hope, by strict attention to business and a determination to please, to merit a share of public patronage.

J. B. ASKEW, Agent.

December 14, 1852. 52tf

WILLIAM A. GWYER,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of Naval Stores. I have ample facilities for conducting the business: largewharf and store sheds to keep spirits from exposure. Naval stores will be shipped to any house in New York, or to other markets if advisable, and liberal cash advances made on consignments. I refer to the following distillers:

E. Hannum, Wayne County,
Chandler Hall, Johnston Co.,
Lovett Peacock, Columbus Co.,
B. H. Barden, " "
Thos. L. Vail, Bladen " "
Messrs. Smith, & Ingram, Johnston Co.,
Messrs. Z. & J. Jones, " "
Messrs. Smith & Jones, " "
Spencer Fountain, Esq., " "
Levi Bailey, Esq., " "

May 29, 1852. 93-ypd

NOTICE.

THE undersigned continues to manufacture Spirits Turpentine BARRELS. Those now on hand gauge 42 to 45 gallons, and are made of the best seasoned white oak. Distillers wanting a good article, will do well to call and examine. Contracts to deliver Barrels for the next twelve months made on favorable terms.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

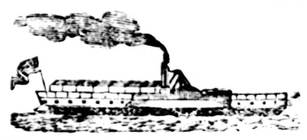
March 22, 1852. 75tf

LOOK AT THIS.

A SMALL TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE, containing 750 acres, more or less, lying 12 miles below Lumberton, three miles from Lumber River,—a very healthy place, good buildings, and every thing necessary for Plantation business. It is well timbered for Turpentine, brings fine Corn and Peas, and not thing generally planted. Apply to W. P. Barnes, at Lumberton, for information.

HARDY BARNES.

Robeson county, Nov. 7, 1852. 42tf



UNPARALLELED DISPATCH.

D.ILY LIVE!

THE undersigned informs the public that he is now running a daily line of light draft Steamers on the Cape Fear River, consisting of the following boats:

New Steamer Zephyr,
" " Major Wm. Barnett, 13 inches draft.
" " Fanny Lutterloh, 14 " "
" " Rowan.

One of these boats will leave Fayetteville every morning (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock; and Wilmington every day (Sundays excepted) at o'clock, landing goods and passengers in Fayetteville in fifteen hours thereafter.

Goods intended for these boats should be sent to the care of J. & D. McRae & Co., or L. J. Lutterloh, at Wilmington, who will forward at the usual rate of commissions. The Steamers Zephyr and Major Wm. Barnett are elegantly furnished for the accommodation of passengers. Passage to or from Wilmington, $3.

T. S. LUTTERLOH, Agent.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 7, 1853. 66tf

Raleigh Register, Hillsboro' Recorder, Greensboro' Patriot, Salisbury Watchman, publish 3 months.

E. J. LUTTERLOH,
FORWARDING AGENT AND COMMISSION MERCHANT AND AGENT FOR
Steamer Major Wm. Barnett.
" Fanny Lutterloh.
" Rowan.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

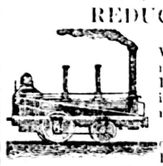
Feb'y 7, 1853. 66-3m

The Brothers' Steamboat Company,
OR BANKS'S LINE,

IS prepared with Steamers "*Brothers*" and "*Doughboy*" and a complement of Tow Boats, to carry with dispatch all Freights shipped by them, between Fayetteville and Wilmington, or to any intermediate landings on the River. JOHN BANKS, Ag't, Wilmington.

Sept. 18, 1852. 28-6m

REDUCED FARE.



Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. 53-tf

LAWRENCE & TROY
Have received their Fall Stock of
Groceries, Provisions, and Liquors.
—ALSO—
A small lot of Ready-made Clothing, Crockery and Glassware, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery.
We have on hand the following
GROCERIES:

Rio, Laguira, and Maracaibo Coffee; Porto Rico and Cuba Sugar; Loaf, Crushed and Coffee ditto; Adamantine and Tallow Candles; Fancy and common Bar Soap; Pearl and Corn Starch; Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs; Cloves, Cinnamon, Tea, &c.; Salt, Iron, Molasses, &c.; Sole, Upper and Harness Leather.

PROVISIONS:

Mess Beef, and smoked and dried ditto; Beef Tongues, and "Tongues and Sounds"; No. 3 Mackerel, in bbls.; No. 1 ditto, in kitts; Salmon and Pickled Herring, in bbls.; Lard, in bbls., kegs and kitts; Goshen and Dairy Butter; Cheese, Pickles, Preserves, &c.

LIQUORS:

Fine French Brandy; Common Domestic ditto; Old Rye Whiskey; Rectified ditto; clear white ditto; Country ditto; New England Rum; Holland Gin; Port and Teneriffe Wine; Common Malaga ditto.

We have a large lot of Liquors which we offer low by the barrel.

We keep on hand, always, Bacon, Flour, Corn, &c.

We offer any of the above named Goods as low as can be afforded in this market, for Cash, or in exchange for Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

LAWRENCE & TROY.

Sept. 15, 1852. 26tf

Dr. T. D. HAIGH,

HAS taken an Office on Hay Street, West of the Hotel Buildings.

July 14, 1851. 4-tf

BOOK BINDERY.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,
Anderson Street.

Sept. 8, 1852. 24 6m

R. M. ORRELL,
FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

W. H. CARVER,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, and Provisions,
3d door from N. E. corner Market Square, next to D. Gee's Hat Store, Green street,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ All Kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Feb'y 5, 1853. 66Y

STARR & WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.

April 28, 1852. 86tf

H. L. HOLMES,
Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

McDONALD & McMASTER,
DEALERS IN
Groceries, Liquors, Provisions, &c.
GILLESPIE STREET,
Yellow Building, between the Market House and Bank of the State,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Dec. 10, 1852. 51tf

JOHN BANKS,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.

WILL attend to the sale or purchase of Produce and will ship with dispatch all consignments made to him.

Sept. 18, 1852. 28-6m

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1853. 67y

WILKINSON & ESLER,
DEALERS IN
Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,
AND IMPORTERS OF
SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
135 Front Street,
NEW YORK.

P. MALLETT] [J. PAULMIER.

August 16, 1852. 1-tf

T. C. WORTH,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1853 60tf

A. J. & J. T. JONES,
General Agents & Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores. Liberal cash advances on consignments. 43tf

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H. H. COLE,
Wholesale Clothier,
Cor. of Centre Market Space and Pratt street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Jan'y 15, 1853. 60-t10Mar

N. B. STARBUCK,
Troy, New York,
IRON FOUNDER AND MACHINIST,
Manufacturer of Steam Mills and Boilers, Mill Gearing of all kinds, Ploughs, &c.

THE undersigned, as the Agent of the above Establishment, will order any articles which may be wanted, on application to him.

The Steam Mills manufactured by Mr. Starbuck have been tested, and are highly approved on the Plank Roads about Fayetteville.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1851. 20tf

W. H. McKAY,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
South Water street, 6 doors below Market,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce. Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

Reference:
John D. Starr, Esq., Pres't of the Bank of Fayetteville,
Wm. G. Broadfoot, Cash'r, do,
Elijah Fuller, Esq., } Fayetteville.
Messrs. Cook & Taylor,
" Cook & Johnson,
L. C. Hubbard & Co., Clinton, Sampson county.
Thomas J. Morisey, Esq., Lumberton, Robeson.
J. B. Brown, Esq., Westbrooks, Bladen

Oct. 8, 1852. 33Ypd

JUST RECEIVED,

10 Bbls. New No. 1 large Mullets.
2 Casks New Rice.

—ALSO—

1 Case fine city-made light Boots.
1 " " " waterproof do.
25 " Shoes, many kinds—some fine.

—ALSO—

Fine Dress and Over Coats; Pants and Vests.

All of which will be sold on reasonable terms, by

THOS. J. JOHNSON,
Near the Bank of Cape Fear.

Fayetteville, Dec. 24, 1852. 55tf

Hats! Hats! Caps! Caps! Boots & Shoes!

FALL AND WINTER STOCK, 1852.

THE Subscriber has received one of the largest assortments in his line that he has ever offered in this market; to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public in general. Among his stock may be found nearly every style and quality that can be found in this market. He would say to all those desiring goods in his line to give him a call, as he is determined to sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers, at wholesale or retail. JOHN C. THOMSON.

Old Stand, South-West Corner Market Square.

Sept. 25, 1852. 29tf

HARMAN'S HOTEL,
Fayetteville, N. C.

The subscriber having taken the large Hotel, formerly known as the PLANTERS' HOTEL, situated at the foot of Hay Mount, Hay Street, Fayetteville, North Carolina, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is now engaged in refitting the building, which is supplied with entire new Furniture, and is prepared to accommodate the travelling public. Having had some experience in the business in the town of Fayetteborough, N. C., he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their company. His rooms are large and airy.

He has large and convenient Stables, and a good and faithful Ostler.

JOHN HARMAN.

Feb'y 17, 1852. 66tf

HOTEL.

THE subscriber having purchased the Hotel situated on the South-East corner of Court House Square, and lately known as Stuart's Hotel, would inform the public that he is now ready to accommodate boarders by the day, week or month. Having made considerable outlay in furnishing and refitting the Establishment, he hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all who patronize him. His Table shall be furnished with the best the market affords, his Bar with the best of liquors, and his Stable with a plenty of good provender and faithful Ostlers.

J. A. GILCHRIST.

June 26, 1852. 3tf

MRS. MARY ANN GIBSON,

WILL be glad to accommodate a few Boarders. She also informs her friends and the public that she intends to carry on the business of Mantua making.

Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1852. 28tf

SUMMERVILLE HOTEL.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Summerville, the vicinity, and the public generally, that she has opened a

House of Entertainment,

where she will be pleased to accommodate all who may call on her. The Village is pleasant and healthful, her house large and commodious. No pains will be spared to render agreeable and comfortable any who may favor her with a call.

She is also prepared to accommodate with Board from 15 to 20 Students. Price of Board $8 per month.

E. BAILEY.

Summerville, N. C., June 13, 1852. 1-tf

PAINTS AND OILS.

LINSEED OIL, White Lead,
Train Oil, Window Glass,
Putty, Fire proof Paint,
Vegetable Oil, Varnish,

Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, Litharge, Red Lead, Umber, Terra de Sienna, Glue, Vermillion, Lamp Black, Papeat Black, Verdigris, Chrome Green, Paris Green, Chrome Yellow, Sand Paper, Paint Brushes, Varnish Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, Whiting, &c.

For sale low by S. J. HINSDALE

Jan'y 17, 1853. 66-2m

HALL & BOLLINGER

CONTINUE to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS with all its branches, in this place. They have added, within the last six months, $3000 worth of Patterns, and are now prepared to furnish Millwrights with Machinery, at short notice, for Wheat, Corn, Grist, and Saw Mills.

Steam Mills repaired throughout.

Our terms are cash on delivery; 10 per cent. will be added for every 30 days an account may stand unpaid. We cannot carry on this business on the credit system, neither do we intend doing so.

HALL & BOLLINGER.

August 18, 1852. 18tf

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

IN my recent visit to New York, my principal object was to get workmen and material for the purpose of manufacturing Silk Hats. After getting there and finding it difficult to get first rate workmen to come South, I gave up the prospect of procuring any, consequently purchased a large stock of SILK HATS. After making my purchase, I engaged a gentleman as principal workman, who came well recommended. He learned his trade in Europe and for the last seven years he has been employed in a large manufacturing establishment in the city of New York. I then procured fashionable blocks and materials, and am now fairly at work

Manufacturing Ninety Hats per month.

And will have some of them ready for sale by the 20th inst. In order that I may not be overstocked I offer for sale, AT COST, my late purchase of Nos. 1st, 2d and 3d quality FASHIONABLE

Boleskin HATS.

Merchants may save money by purchasing of me. If you purchase in New York, it is often a month before you receive them.

I shall in a short time be able to furnish merchants with Hats of MY OWN MANUFACTURE, at N. York prices, to-wit: No. 1 at $42, No. 2 at $36, and No. 3 at $30 per dozen.

I take this opportunity of returning my thanks to my former customers, and invite them and other well disposed patriotic gentlemen, that are in favor of SUPPORTING SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES, to give me a call on or after the 20th inst., as I expect to have ready for exhibition and sale Hats of my own manufacture that cannot be surpassed in style and durability.

I would be pleased to see every gentleman, in country or town, and will take pleasure in exhibiting the Hats, and showing the different process they pass through from the fur on the skin until ready for the head. DAVID GEE.

Fayetteville, N. C, Oct. 9, 1852. 31tf

THE undersigned wishes to hire, for the next year, twenty Negro Men, to work at my Distillery, and on the Boats. High prices will be paid.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Dec. 29, 1852. 55tf

Smithville Male and Female Academy.

WILL commence its fourth session, in the new building, 15th February, and close its scholastic year 15th Dec. 1853. Organization and charges as heretofore. Mr. Murphy excepted, whose services, if necessary, will be supplied by a competent Assistant. For particulars address the principal,

JAMES H. BRENT.

Smithville, N. C., Dec. 30. 56-6m

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.
For 1852.

I HAVE just received my Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, for the Fall and Winter trade, consisting in part as follows:

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings; plain, bl'k and figd Silks; fancy do; bl'k and col'd French Merinos; English do; bl'k and col'd Alpaccas; French and English printed Delains, (some embroidered and very handsome;) Merino Shirts and Drawers; Wool Shawls; Cassimere and Crape do; Flannels; Worsted Caps; Bonnets, Sacks and Muffs for Children; Negro Blankets, and a few good bed Blankets; Carpets and Hearth Rugs; French and American Prints; Ginghams; bleached and brown Domestics; Osnaburgs; Mallro Goods; bl'k and col'd Cotton Velvets; Velvet Trimmings; Jaconet and Swiss Muslin; Plain and Victory Lawns; Jaconet and Swiss Edgings and Insertings; Linen Trimmings; Cotton and Lisle Edgings; Infants' Waists; Fringes; Gimps; Picnic Mitts; Gloves and Hosiery; Ribbons, Bonnets, Girls' Flats and Straw Trimming; Damask and Merino.

Also, a good assortment of Shoes and Boots, for ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, Girls and Children; together with many other articles not enumerated, making my stock complete: to which the attention of my friends and the trading public generally is invited. Grateful for past favors, I hope by offering goods at reasonable rates to continue to share a portion of public patronage.

North-West Corner Market Square, No. 2, Green st., Fayetteville, N. C. P. SHEMWELL.

Sept. 25, 1852. 29-tf

A NEW INVENTION.

THE undersigned has made an invention of a Smut Machine, which he will insure to be perfect in the extraction of smut in wheat, and w